The Outlook

OCTOBER 12, 1921

THE UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

THAT the Conference on Unemployment now going on in Washington is acting quickly, as the case demands, is shown by Secretary Hoover's statement a very few days after the first meeting that the Conference had already passed the experimental stage. Advance information has been made public of some of the results already obtained by the special committees on various phases of the subject. Perhaps the most important is that of the Committee on Statistics. It is of the opinion that the number of people now unemployed in the United States is somewhere between three and one-half and four million. From this should be deducted the million and a half who are believed to be out of work at any given time, even in what are generally known as good times. This would indicate, therefore, that, to restore conditions to normal, something like two million persons should be brought into the lines of actual workers. The figures thus arrived at are quite a little lower than those made several weeks ago by the Department of Labor at the request of Congress. The Committee on Statistics also finds a favorable indication in the improvement in the figures for the last two months, a condition which it believes will continue and increase.

On behalf of the Committee on Emergency Measures it is announced that the Conference will be asked to urge manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers to start a price-slashing policy in the sale of commodities and to urge the buying public, on the other hand, to respond by liberal buying. The standard suggested is that of a reduction of prices to the basis of what replacement of goods at this time would cost.

There are other indications that the study of the questions involved is going on in an energetic way and that committee reports will be promptly followed by action on the part of the Conference as a whole.

(C) Kadel & Herbert

AT THE UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

Samuel Gompers (left, foreground) and Charles M. Schwab

MORE THAN A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TH AND S

AMONG phrases coined during the past few years none rendered better service than Mr. Bryan's "deserving Democrats." It brought into unintended ridicule the practice of using the public service without regard to merit for the purpose of rewarding faithful followers of party leaders. After Mr. Bryan had defended with this phrase those whom he wished to send to Santo Domingo to replace efficient men engaged in the administration of a great trust no one relished being called a deserving Democrat. Somehow the phrase loses its force when transformed into "deserving Republicans." The only reason is of course the loss of alliteration. If some genius could discover a synonym for "deserving" that began with the letter "R" he would himself be deserving of public appreciation.

When President Harding asked for the resignation of Mr. I. C. Thoreson, a Democrat, as Surveyor-General of the Land Office for the Utah District, in order to make a place for Mr. E. D. Soreson, it looked very much as if it was a case of a deserving Democrat making way for an aspiring Republican. This seemed to be confirmed by a letter written to Mr. Thoreson from President Harding himself:

> Those of us who are responsible for the activities of the new Administration never like to do anything in an inconsiderate way. We are anxious to have men in positions of responsibility who are in full sympathy with the purposes and plans of the Administration. I need not tell you of the current demand for the recognition of aspirants within our party for consideration in the matter of patronage. I take you to be a practical man who knows of these developments with a sweeping change in National administration. Under all these circumstances I would very much like to have a new appointment in the office which you occupy. In all courtesy I would infinitely prefer to have you recognize the situation and make your resignation available. I am writing this letter in a kindly spirit to express a request that you recognize the situation and let me deal with the situation as you would probably wish to do if our positions were reversed.

It appears upon inquiry, however, that the President's letter, perhaps out of too great consideration for Mr. Thoreson's feelings, failed to give the real reasons for the request for resignation. It is the announced and definite policy of Secretary Fall, carefully followed by the Land Office, that the employees in the Department of the Interior who were appointed by President Wilson and who are rendering satisfactory service be allowed to serve out their full terms. In Mr. Thoreson's case this would be a term of eight years. It is true that surveyors-general, registers, and receivers are considered as political appointees, as are collectors of customs, revenue collectors, and others; but the etiquette of political changes is being carefully followed by this Administration.

If there had not been reasons for the

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good of the service which prompted the request for Mr. Thoreson's resignation, he would have been allowed to remain until his term expired.

When the new Administration, however, came in, Mr. Thoreson assumed an independent position which seemed a challenge to those in authority over him. His zeal took the form of suggesting ways by which not only his office but other similar offices should be managed, and it happened that his suggestions were not in line with those that were considered efficient in conducting the big undertaking of Governmental surveying. At present the Government surveys are being made under a different method from that which formerly obtained. Heretofore it has been the practice for the Government to let out surveying to contractors. Now the entire work has been assumed as a Governmental undertaking with a very competent man in charge. Under him a small army of competent surveyors is establishing lines and correcting errors made by the contractors. It was felt that Mr. Thoreson was not adapting himself to the change in the policy of the Land Office. He was asked to resign; he refused to do so, and he was consequently dismissed.

It is not to be inferred that there are any discreditable charges against Mr. Thoreson, for there are not; but his record was not such as to include him in the class of those whose tenure of office would not be disturbed until they had served out their two terms of eight years.

Perhaps this case might not have gained such publicity if it had not been for the chance that made the nomination of his successor seem like the cure of a lisp. In putting Mr. Soreson in place of Mr. Thoreson, the Administration gave the newspapers an opportunity for headlines which was not overlooked. It should be said, however, that in this proceeding the Administration has not served a notice upon former Democratic officials that they have to go whenever it suits the appointing power to replace them.

THE ALABAMA AND THE AIR SERVICE

A SECOND Alabama has gone down to Davy Jones's locker. There was no Kearsarge to administer the *coup de grâce* nor any gallant Captain Semmes in command of the ill-fated ship, but the second Alabama went down quite as decisively as the first did off the coast of France. The second Alabama was destroyed by Army bombers off the Virginia capes in a test made by the military and naval authorities to determine both the effect of high explosives upon battleships and the value of poison gas and smoke screens in air attacks upon naval vessels.

The experiments seem to have been carried out with even greater success than attended the demolition of the German warships a few months ago. The German ships were destroyed when the weather conditions were favorable for fliers. The Alabama was sunk while a high wind was sweeping over the sea. Following the destruction of the Alabama the cry has been renewed that its successful demolition has proved that the capital ship is an obsolete weapon of war. We cannot see the reasonableness of this cry. The need for the capital ship is just as great in naval operations as the need of infantry in land operations. The invention of the airplane has not abolished the infantry. The infantryman, however, has been forced to adopt new methods for his protection. Just so the navies of the world will be forced to discover new methods of protecting their capital ships from menace from the air. The battleship of the future will need the protection, not only of torpedo-boats, but of airplane carriers. If armies take up falconry, why navies must too.

(C) Underwood

GENERAL MASON M. PATRICK, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR SERVICE

THE NEW HEAD OF THE AIR SERVICE

Two important Army appointments have been announced lately from the War Department at Washington, one of which is of general interest and the other of especial local interest to the city of Washington. The first is that of Colonel Mason M. Patrick, of the United States Corps of Engineers, to be Director of the Army Air Service, with the rank of Major-General, and the other that of Colonel Charles Keller, of the same corps, to be the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, or, as one outside of Washington would say, one of the three Mayors of Washington.

The selection of Colonel Patrick for the important post he is to fill is one that is certain to give very general satisfaction and redound to the great benefit of the Air Service, which of late has not been functioning as smoothly as those best informed could wish. There has been some friction, which apparently was removed a few weeks ago when some differences between General Menoher (now succeeded by General Patrick) and his principal assistant, General William Mitchell, were apparently settled. At that time it looked as if one or other of the officers would have to leave that particular branch of the service, but Secretary of War Weeks, recognizing the merits of both officers, effected what seemed to be a satisfactory armistice. But apparently General Menoher has found the duties of his position not to his liking, and he asked recently to be transferred to the line and command of troops.

His request was granted and the selection of Colonel Patrick determined upon without delay. His selection was a natural one. General Patrick, for so he is now titled, did valiant service for the Army in France when, with the rank of Major-General, he was placed in charge of the Air Service over there. He brought order out of some chaos on the other side, and his executive ability was acknowledged as of a very high order. By many it was felt unfortunate that on his return to this country he was not at once placed in charge of the service here. General Patrick is not a flier, nor even a technician in air mechanics, but he is a wonderful executive, who understands the needs of the service and the direction of its personnel. He will have many important problems to iron out in his new position, such as the adjustment of certain disputed points as between the Army and Navy. He will have to see that whatever causes of friction may have developed in the internal working of the service are smoothed away. He may be depended upon to do that, tactfully and diplomatically if possible, by a strong arm if necessary.

In his appointment Secretary Weeks laid stress on the fact that General Patrick was an officer of mature years and seasoned by experience at home and abroad in positions requiring executive ability. For the great task of building up the ground service of the corps which includes procurement of aircraft and the supervision of some $20,000,000 the War Secretary indicated that he re

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WE WILL NOTHING WASTE

(*As You Like It, Act II, Scene 7*)

Johnson in the Lincoln (Nebraska) State Journal

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WHY BLAME YOUR SHADOW

From Mrs. B. B. Benedict, Crownover, Nebraska

Perry in the Portland Oregonian

THEY OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO STOP THAT FELLOW

From Mrs. H. F. Butterfield, Woodburn, Oregon

Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch

ONE OF THESE DAYS THEY'LL PICK HER UP

From Miss A. K. Kenney, Centerburg, Ohio

Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer

YOU OTTA BE ASHAMED OF YOURSELF! YOU!! A RESPECTED CITIZEN! I WON'T HAVE ONE DROP OF THAT OLD HOOCH STUFF IN MY HOUSE!
AW MIN LISTEN TO REASON, LE'S MAKE JES' LIL BIT!

YES, PA HELPS OUT WITH THE CANNING

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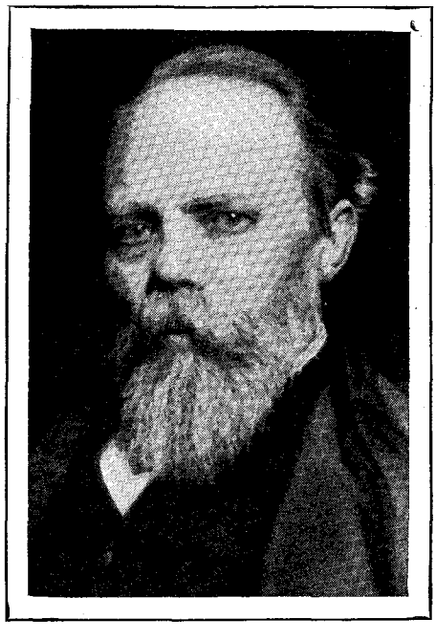
gards General Patrick as peculiarly well fitted. He also indicated that in the future the functions of the Assistant Chief and Director, Brigadier-General William Mitchell, would be more narrowly confined than in the past to training and preparation of flying personnel. For this duty General Mitchell is peculiarly well fitted. He is a flier—a daring flier—who proved his bravery on numberless occasions in France when in charge of large forces of fliers. General Mitchell takes to and operates a flying-machine in Washington, going from one post to another many miles apart, as naturally as most men take to an automobile. He is young, full of vigor and enthusiasm, and arouses devotion to himself and the service in his brother officers and men in the flying end of the service. If he has appeared to be too zealous in speaking for the service to suit his former chief, it may be safely predicted that under the new order of things with General Patrick in charge all will go forward in an orderly way, with results of distinct advantage not only to the Air Service of the Army but to all the air services of the various departments. General Patrick goes to his new post at Washington from Camp Humphrey, Virginia, where he has been in command of the important engineer post and school located there.

ARMY OFFICERS IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Colonel Charles Keller succeeds a very popular Engineer Commissioner in the person of Colonel Charles W. Kutz, of the Engineer Corps, who has served more than the allotted period of four years as a Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Under the organization of the Commission one member is always selected from the Engineer Corps of the Army. To him is usually intrusted those matters that relate to the physical management of the city, such as the building, equipment, and maintenance of water supply, important construction work, and other matters that are of an engineering character. It is because those matters in Washington are directed by an Army engineer that Washington always takes such high rank in respect to its utilities, pavements, and public buildings. The story is told of a certain committee that went out from a Northern municipality some years ago to study the laying and endurance of asphalt pavements. The committee proceeded to visit a number of cities in the perfunctory "junketing" manner until it got to Washington. There it halted, made a real study, and returned to its home city to report that in Washington it had found the perfection of technique in pavements and that there was nothing more to be learned.

Colonel Keller, like his predecessor, had distinguished service in the World War. Both became brigadier-generals in the National Army and were in charge of important engineering projects. Of late Colonel Keller has been assistant to the Chief of the Corps of Engineers with headquarters at Washington. His appointment is accepted with gratification by the people of the District, for he is known to be in sympathy with the finest and fullest development of Washington as a capital city.



International

ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK

DAVID SCULL BISPHAM

Lovers of music all over the United States will learn with very real regret that David Bispham, the distinguished American baritone, died at his home in New York City on October 2, after a very brief illness. Indeed, many of his intimate friends did not know that he was even indisposed until they were shocked by the death announcement.

Mr. Bispham was born in Philadelphia of Quaker ancestry and was a graduate of Haverford College. He attempted to take up a business career, but his innate love for music was too strong, and against great obstacles he left the ranks of the amateurs and definitely made music his professional career. The difficulties both tragic and humorous which he labored with in selecting his profession and training himself for it he has related in a delightful fashion in a book published less than a year ago entitled "A Quaker Singer's Recollections." He first trained himself for grand opera, and sang with great success in some of the well-known Wagnerian rôles. He was also a believer in opera in English and was one of the moving spirits in the organization of the Society of American Singers, which gave many operas in English. As an opera singer he was probably most successful in parts which required the display of delicate humor. He had a dramatic instinct which was a kind of second nature. It showed itself even in his ordinary conversation and story telling, for he was a very good raconteur. But, although eminently successful on the operatic stage, he is best known and will be longest remembered as a *Liede* and recital singer. There have been many singers of his time with greater natural voices, but no contemporary singer on either the operatic or the concert stage had a finer or more highly cultivated sense of art in singing. He was a cultivated gentleman, and it is not always realized that this is a real and important factor in any art. Art knows, or ought to know, no national distinctions, and yet it is not unpleasant to recall that David Bispham was a thoroughgoing American in ancestry, in habits of life, and in his point of view.

THE DEATH OF HUMPERDINCK

Before the World War, when Prussianism seemed to be merely an excrescence upon the German people, most Americans thought of Germany as the land of Christmas trees, family gatherings, and Grimm's "Fairy Tales." It is this Germany, peaceful, domestic, imaginative, happy, that is preserved in the two most popular operas of Engelbert Humperdinck. With his death from apoplexy on September 28 there passed the strongest remaining link with the musical period in Germany that seems to-day to belong to another epoch.

Though he was an associate of Richard Wagner, and unquestionably was influenced by Wagner's musical genius, Humperdinck really belonged artistically to a musical group more wholesome and normal than that of which Wagner was the central figure. Humperdinck can be likened to Wagner it is not to the Wagner of "Tristan und Isolde," but to the Wagner of the "Meistersinger." In one respect Humperdinck is more like Brahms than Wagner, for he found much of his musical material and even more of his musical inspiration in folk music. Orchestrally he reaped where Wagner had sown, and in the construction of his operas he enjoyed the freedom which Wagner had done more than any one else to establish.

The fashion in opera which the

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younger Italian school had instituted, in which the taste for melodrama and primitive passion was cultivated, was serenely ignored by Humperdinck. It might have been supposed that the peaceful, childlike, unsophisticated character of Humperdinck's operas would have rendered them unacceptable to a public which seemed to crave artificial excitement. On the contrary, the very contrast served to make Humperdinck's operas more popular. Very few music dramas of recent years have approached in popularity Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel." Originating as a children's entertainment, it became one of the greatest and apparently most enduring of modern works for the operatic stage.

Although Humperdinck composed purely instrumental and choral music, he is particularly known in America for his operatic work.

Engelbert Humperdinck was a native of the Rhine Provinces, where he was born sixty-seven years ago. The latter part of his life was spent for the most part in Berlin. He several times visited the United States. It is here that his opera "Koenigskinder" was first produced on the stage.

SOME PRUSSIAN SPIRIT STILL LEFT

PROFESSOR FANGNANI, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, was recently expelled with members of his family, rudely and brusquely, from Bavaria, where he was traveling, on the ground that he was an obnoxious American citizen. His obnoxiousness consisted in the fact that while America was at war with Germany, and even before we went into the war, he was active in various public ways in appealing to the best patriotic sentiment of Americans against the monstrosities of German militarism. While his expulsion from Bavaria was not actually Prussian, because Berlin has disavowed it, it was certainly the result of the Prussian spirit. It is possible to forgive the Germans for this indignity, for the war is too recent to expect that all its passion and vindictiveness should have been blotted out from the minds and hearts of the vanquished. Accordingly, we did not become very indignant when we read the news of Professor Fangnani's expulsion—indeed, we accepted it with equanimity as a kind of honor paid to him.

But another aspect of this case has been brought out by a correspondent of the New York "Times," who writes to that newspaper saying that the New York "Staats-Zeitung," a daily newspaper published in America by those who are supposed to be American citizens, gloated over Professor Fangnani's expulsion and said that all Americans of his stripe should get the same treatment. There are apparently some irreconcilable Prussians still left in the United States who masquerade under the name of Americans and enjoy all the rights of American citizens.

Apropos, we may add that Mayor Hylan, of New York, recently went down to the harbor with a brass band and a special committee of honor to welcome the first German steamer that has arrived at this port, except as a capture from the enemy, since America went into the World War. A certain type of Irishman still thinks that the Germans are the great defenders of human liberty and freedom.

THE IRISH SITUATION BRIGHTENS

A NEW "formula," or basis for negotiation, was propounded by the English Prime Minister in his letter of September 29 to Mr. De Valera. It consisted of an invitation to a conference on October 11 in which the Irish delegates should appear "as the spokesmen of the people whom you [Mr. De Valera] represent with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations."

This invitation was definitely accepted by De Valera on the part of the Sinn Fein "government" in a letter which carefully followed the phraseology of the Lloyd George invitation. He says, in part:

> Our respective positions have been stated and understood, and we agree that conference, not correspondence, is the most practical and hopeful way to an understanding.

It certainly was time that the splitting of straws over phrases should come to an end. What does it matter whether Ireland "comes into" the Empire (as the Sinn Fein puts it) or "stays in" the Empire (as Lloyd George puts it) so long as after the agreement she *is* in and in with wide self-governing powers? If the Sinn Fein delegates have had any illusion as to the hope of complete severance from Great Britain, they must surely have been disillusioned by the correspondence between Lloyd George and De Valera. On the other hand, they have made perfectly clear their own belief that absolute independence is their ideal. What they are asked to confer about is something quite different—the self-government of Ireland within its own bounds. The field and scope of discussion are wide. Whether a dual Dominion plan with Ulster and Southern Ireland carrying on home rule, each in its own territory, is the best feasible plan, or whether the two sections can be brought together in national self-government, is a question which has never been thoroughly worked out, nor does any one know to-day in what a referendum to the people would result. There is a strong probability, at all events, that a majority of the whole Irish people would go a long way in the direction of compromise as between the extremes of a total severance from Great Britain, on the one hand, and a renewal of guerrilla warfare, on the other.

The prospects of the final triumph of reason and moderation in Irish affairs are growing brighter.

JAPAN AT THE CONFERENCE

IN a personal letter to one of the editors of The Outlook a Japanese, a resident in Japan, writes: "In spite of fact, much suspicion and prejudice seem to be entertained by most Powers towards Japan alone, to my amazement."

Perhaps the suspicions which other nations entertain toward Japan are somewhat exaggerated in the minds of the Japanese. Nevertheless, with all due allowance for the natural sensitiveness and self-consciousness of the Japanese in response to ordinary international discussion and criticism, it must be acknowledged that Japan has not the confidence of all of her neighbors and is regarded by some as a potential disturber of the peace of the world. In fact, there is no other country which is the center of quite such anxious thought. For the present at least Germany is eliminated as an aggressive Power. Russia seems to be for the time being incapable of united aggressive action even if her people were inclined to it. China, however enormous in bulk and undeveloped resources, is as a factor in international affairs inert. Neither France nor Italy is seriously regarded as an aggressive Power. Great Britain, in spite of the enormous prestige she has gained as a result of the World War, is not feared by other nations except as an economic power, since all her resources are dependent upon the Empire, which is virtually a commonwealth of free nations without ambition for military dominance. The United States may be envied and in some quarters disliked, but is not anywhere suspected of aggressive military ambitions. It is Japan alone whose disposition as an aggressive military Power, with resources sufficient to buttress an exalted ambition for dominance, seems unsettled. If the Japanese wonder why their country is under suspicion by any other Powers, they may perhaps find the answer in the nature of their own Government. In

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America, in Great Britain, and even in the more military but less powerful nations of France and Italy, the military policy of the nation is under civilian control. In Japan, on the other hand, as in Germany before the war, the military policy of the country is in the control of military authorities. It is not chance that makes Japan's Minister of War and Minister of the Navy, respectively, a general and an admiral. The difference between Japan and the United States, for example, is in this respect fundamental. In the United States the civilian authorities decide upon the military policy and provide the funds for that policy, and then the military authorities (with perhaps even less freedom than they ought to have) are called upon to put that policy in operation. In Japan, on the contrary, it is the military authorities who originate the military policy of the nation, and they call upon the civilian authorities to supply the means for carrying that policy out. This is not the unfair accusation of foreigners. It is a fact acknowledged by Japanese themselves. In a recently published book,[1] a Japanese, Yoshi S. Kuno, assistant professor in the Oriental Department of the University of California, is very frank in his statement of this situation as it is applied to Korea. "Although the Korean Government is civilian in form," he writes, "yet the whole control is in the hands of military men. . . . As the Government conducts everything in a military way, any Korean offering opposition is punished in accordance with military regulations. . . . Koreans suffer injustice in their own country because they are Koreans. This sort of thing is increasing year by year, and the Japanese administration is becoming more and more militaristic." Professor Kuno's picture of Japanese rule in Korea is as frank as a foreigner's. Other Japanese of liberal minds recognize this military characteristic of the Japanese Government, and Japan's foreign policy is necessarily affected by this military organization. Japan's diplomacy is couched in the terms of courtesy and good manners; but in dealing with countries whose power she does not fear Japan rattles the saber as vigorously and as effectively as ever Germany did. When, for example, she presented her Twenty-one Demands to China, there was no doubt left in any one's mind that behind those demands stood unconcealed an efficient military force. Professor Kuno does not hesitate to speak very frankly of Japan's "dual system of diplomacy" by which, in dealing "with the Orient, Japan uses her hands and feet; with the Occident, her head." Professor Kuno explains this dual system somewhat at length. Perhaps a few sentences of his may serve to indicate Japan's two diplomatic methods. "When Japan deals with Occidental nations," says Professor Kuno, "she is careful, courteous, and compromising, while at the same time she closely guards her own interests. Sometimes she even goes to the extreme of bowing low and evincing great humility. . . . Her Oriental diplomacy, that in which she uses her hands and feet, is exemplified in her dealings with Korea. . . . With China also, since the Russo-Japan War, in all her diplomatic negotiations, ending with the famous Twenty-one Demands, Japan has gained her points by threatening military force."

I do not want to misrepresent Professor Kuno in the quotations from his book. He is not writing in criticism of Japan. On the contrary, he makes out a case on Japan's behalf which is very appealing to Americans, and all the more persuasive because he does not hesitate to acknowledge many of Japan's mistakes. His is a book that ought to have wide reading in America even though all its conclusions will not be accepted by Americans. We make these quotations simply to indicate that a lover of Japan recognizes the military character of Japan's Government.

Of itself the military organization of a nation would not be menacing to other nations if it were meant solely for the maintenance of internal order. Switzerland might be as military as she pleased, but no one would fear her, because Switzerland's disposition is distinctly non-aggressive. Japan's military organization, on the other hand, is distinctly one designed for use abroad, and it is coupled with an organization of great naval force. In the October number of the "Atlantic Monthly" Colonel S. C. Vestal, of the United States Coast Artillery Corps, points out very clearly the significance of a policy which combines military with naval power. "Nations that depend upon naval power for defense," he writes, "never enter upon a war that can in any way be avoided. . . . A strong naval power, which maintains a comparatively small army, is not a menace to any strong military power, unless the military power, by its aggressions, unites the world in a coalition against itself. . . . No nation ever attempts to gain a preponderance of armaments upon both land and sea unless it is actuated by aggressive purposes." This statement of Colonel Vestal's may be supported by evidence from history. Whatever propaganda there is at present against Great Britain, for example, falls largely of its own weight, because Britain's navy, gigantic as it is, is not the arm of a vast military force, but is obviously for defense and protection Of all the great nations of the earth Japan is the only one which has both a large navy and a large standing army

When the Conference convenes on November 11 in Washington, there will be one nation there on the defensive. That nation is Japan. It is not because of any difficulty engendered in the controversy concerning agricultural lands in California, or the island of Yap, or the disinclination of Australians to admit Japanese immigrants, or the Shantung problem, or any other one problem or group of problems arising in the Pacific It is because of the military nature of Japan's Government. There is no advantage in concealing the concern which Japan's neighbors feel because of the power which the military element in Japan has in the determination of Japan's foreign policy. Friendliness toward Japan makes it imperative that her representatives should be under no illusions as to the anxiety concerning Japan's future character which Americans feel. Those who have taken the pains to inquire into the forces at work in Japan to-day are well aware that there are many Japanese who are as much concerned over militarism in Japan as any foreigner could be. Nowhere is there more welcome given to the news of the growing spirit of liberalism among the Japanese than in America. If American fears concerning the military disposition of the Japanese Government are not altogether well founded, it is incumbent upon the representatives of Japan to make clear, not only to the American Government, but also to the American people, that Japan regards her military force as a servant of the nation and not its master.

In some respects Japan has learned much from Germany, but we hope that she has learned nothing more thoroughly than the lesson which Germany has taught the world through the World War. It is the lesson that those who are the servants of military power cannot in these days become the masters of others. It may not be one nation's business to determine what kind of government another nation should have; but it is any nation's business to know whether the kind of government another nation has may not contain within it a menace to its neighbors. The problems of the Pacific would be promptly solved if they were problems involving the interests of the peoples of the United States and Great Britain alone; for, however much we may differ, Americans and Britons are alike in seeking no advantage through conquest. It may not be fair to expect from Japan the same frame of mind that one finds in people

[1] What Japan Wants. By Yoshi S. Kuno. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $1.

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whose inheritance is that of free institutions, and certainly no one expects Japan to abandon means necessary for her preservation as an independent sovereign Power. But there are circumstances which render it still not unreasonable to imagine some other use for Japan's army and navy than that of mere self-protection. It is quite inconceivable to imagine, for example, England entering into a defensive and offensive alliance with Germany and Russia for the domination of the world; but it is not inconceivable to imagine Japan's entering into such an alliance, for it has been conceived by a Japanese as an alternative to a mutual understanding between America, Great Britain, and Japan concerning the problems of the Pacific. Professor Kuno suggests such an alliance as a possibility. "From the present trend of things, it may sound illogical and improbable that a strong alliance might be formed by Japan, Russia, and Germany. However, should this become an accomplished fact, such alliance would be one of the most formidable known in history. Then weaker nations, such as Poland and China, would fall an easy prey, and a second world war might be staged."

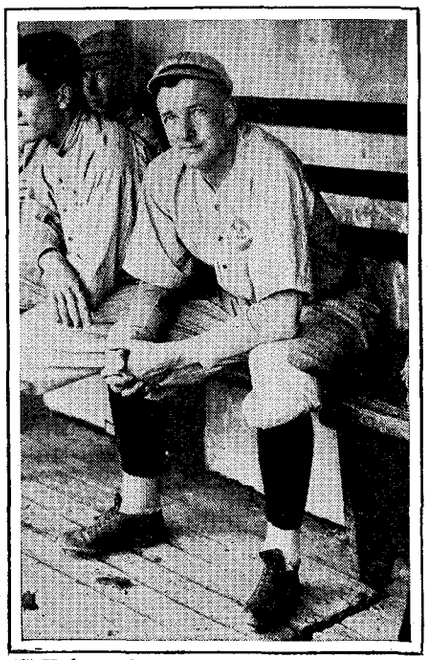
I anticipate no such catastrophe; but the very fact that it is imagined is a comment upon the nature of the really fundamental problem that underlies all the other problems of the Pacific and the Far East; and this, the problem of the constitution of Japan's government, must ultimately be solved in accordance with the success or failure of the liberal spirit within Japan herself.

Storms are occasioned by low atmospheric pressure where the atmospheric conditions are unstable. Japan emerging from a period of isolation and a system of feudalism into close contact with a Western world governed by a system of industrialism is necessarily in an unstable social and political condition. It is therefore her destiny to have become the center of many world problems. Her friends and neighbors can do her no greater service than to make plain to her that those problems may be solved, not by the clash of arms, but by mutual understanding. This is not only conceivable but it is perfectly practicable to men of reason and common sense.

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT.

PLAY THE GAME

THE World Series between the champion clubs, both of New York City, of the two major professional baseball leagues has been during the past week the center of interest in sport-loving American circles. There recur to mind two series of the past memorable for exactly opposite reasons. One was that of two years ago, when charges were made that players were bribed by gamblers. The other was that other series in which a single decision by an umpire was disputed and on the action of the Baseball Commission in deciding the appeal hung the victory or defeat. Players testified in flat contradiction as to whether the running player



(C) Underwood

CHRISTY MATHEWSON

(Merkle) did or did not touch second base. The judges were puzzled and worried. Then some one picked up a player's affidavit and said, in effect: "That settles it; Christy Mathewson doesn't lie; what he says is so; whether it helps his side or hurts it!"

Now the veteran player is on the sidelines of life. He is not old in years, but a man who pitched in a World Series game in 1905—and won it, and with it the series—is old in the baseball sense. It was a fit and fine thing that his fellow baseball friends on the diamond and off the diamond should combine to honor him with personal presents and provide him with care and comfort in the retirement that his health makes necessary. The benefit game planned in his honor was tendered, as one baseball writer truly says, to "a man whose life has been clean and playing conduct exemplary." No one was ever straighter in sport or more honorable as a citizen than "Matty," as unnumbered thousands of men and boys call him.

The response to the benefit plan has been liberal. We note with special interest one donation of twenty-five dollars from a bunch of young fans in Texas who call themselves "The Knot-Hole Gang." Old-time players and old-time fans have come forward enthusiastically with contributions and reminiscences. "He was a great pitcher and a clean sport," says one.

It may be added that he was a good speaker, that boys especially loved to hear him talk about his experiences on the diamond, and that those boys always carried away with them the feeling that honest sport beat trickery out of sight.

There are mighty few people in this country who do not at least know enough about Christy Mathewson to join in his praise and wish him renewed health and a long and happy life.

OLD WORLD FISHING, AND NEW

IN a group of photographs by Arthur Hewitt and an article by Ladd Plumley, both published in this issue of The Outlook, American anglers may well find food for thought. America, with its depleted streams and its polluted waterways, has much to learn from the placid fishermen of France and the more artistic anglers of British waters. If the Marne lay within twelve miles of a great American city, what would be the chance for such a row of fishermen as we find depicted in Arthur Hewitt's photographs to secure either fish or recreation from its waters? If the Marne were an American river, its banks, nine times out of ten, would be lined with sewer openings and the poisonous drains of factories. Instead of a delight to the eye, it would be an offense to the nostril. If the casual urchin were able to extract from its inky depths a stunted catfish or two, he would be able to pat himself on the back for an achievement which would make his name memorable among his fellows.

We are under the impression that French streams are not as rich as the streams of England and Scotland, and that they are given over more or less to the type of fisherman who is concerned with contemplation rather than with the prospect of securing fish to consume. English waters, however, still yield a generous harvest to the skillful angler. The protection of these waters is of course in part, if not very largely, due to the fact that angling has been a prerogative of the rich and the aristocratic. For a great many years there have been public waters in England, sometimes connected with inns and sometimes, if we are not mistaken, the property of villages and towns. But the bulk of English fishing has been under the control of private ownership and private lease.

That the growing tide of democracy is

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reaching out to find means to combat this monopoly, and reaching out successfully, is shown by Mr. Plumley's article. If the great city of Birmingham can give its citizens a chance to secure trout which would make the eyes of an angler in the Catskills or the Adirondacks pop out with envy, it is certainly time for American cities to follow suit. For such an experiment to be successful in the neighborhood of American cities three things are necessary:

First, our streams must be cleaned from all pollution.

Second, they must be restocked with both fish and fish food.

Third, we must increase our "legal lengths," so that fish may have a chance to reproduce before they are destroyed.

If we can some day accomplish these three things so far as fish are concerned, we can do the impossible by both eating our cake and having it too.

TRUSTS IN TRANSPORTATION

THE Transit Commission sitting in New York City and the Inter-State Commerce Commission sitting in Washington have each recently made an announcement of fundamental importance regarding transportation as a public utility. The announcements are in the form of recommendations which, even if they are never adopted, ought to direct public attention to certain principles which cannot be ignored if our city transit lines and our steam railways are to be delivered from their present slough of despond and developed in a way commensurate with the growth and needs of the country.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission tentatively proposes that the chief railways of the country be grouped into nineteen great systems. In each system some already well-known great trunk line will be the backbone. For example, one system would be composed of the New York Central and its allied and connecting railways; another of the Pennsylvania with its allied and connecting railways; in another the Southern Railway would be the backbone; in a fourth, the Illinois Central; in a fifth, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé. Under this plan two famous Pacific coast railways of the Northwest would be absorbed, the Northern Pacific with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, and the Great Northern with the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul. The plan might possibly be likened to the Federal Reserve System, in which the country is divided into departments and all banks, weak and strong, are affiliated or associated with some strong and efficient bank in the department.

It has been proved by long and sad experience that consolidation and centralization rather than "cutthroat" competition are essential for the best public service in our steam railways. Years ago, when railway consolidation was looked upon with suspicion, The Outlook urged permission of pooling in order to prevent waste, and therefore the ultimate cost to the public of the "cut-rate" principle on which the railways were then run. We suppose, although the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as so far published in the newspapers does not go into details, that in each of the groups or zones the operating of all the affiliated roads would be managed by the parent or backbone road of the group. Rates of course would ultimately be fixed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. In local passenger and freight transportation, of course, there would be no competition, but there would be competition in service in long hauls, just as there is today.

In the city of New York the special Transit Commission appointed by Governor Miller and consisting of Mr. George McAneny, General John F. O'Ryan, and Leroy T. Harkness have recommended that the entire transit system of the city, including elevated railways, subways, and surface lines, be taken over by the city and consolidated into one uniform system. The city would give its securities to the present private owners in exchange, on some basis to be decided upon, for their stock and bonds. All present leases and franchises and other obligations would be abolished. This unified city transit system would be under the control of a board consisting of three members to be appointed by the Mayor, three by the owners of the securities, and a chairman to be selected by these two groups. For purposes of operation there would be three corporations organized; one to manage the subways and elevated railways now known as the Interborough System; one to operate the subway, elevated, and surface roads now known as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system; and one to operate all the street-car lines in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. While the city would own and consolidate all these physical properties, they would be leased and operated by private management. There would be an attempt made to extend transfers as rapidly as possible, and the rate of fare fixed at first at five cents as a normal standard of measure would rise or fall according to the profits of operation. It will be remembered that this was the plan successfully followed in Boston with the Bay State Gas Company. A reasonable maximum price per thousand feet of gas was fixed by the Legislature, and at the same time there was fixed the rate of dividend which the company could pay. For every five cents which by efficient management the company could lop off from its price of gas it was permitted to add one per cent to its dividends. This incentive led to the development of mechanical and laboratory efficiency, so that both the consumer and the investor profited thereby.

As said above, these two plans of the New York City Transit Commission and the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission are tentative, but they show in a very clear light the three principles or methods by which transportation as a public utility may be conducted in this country. We may have Government ownership and operation; or private operation and private profit under Government control; or private operation without any regulation except such as is given by "cutthroat" competition.

When Theodore Roosevelt was President, he was ridiculed for saying that there are bad trusts and good trusts, and what the people ought to do is to exterminate the bad trusts and encourage the good ones. He was for the efficiency and saving and thrift of the big organizations with power to be despotic taken out. Since he enunciated this idea the country, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, has tried the other two principles of handling transportation. In his first term Mr. Wilson publicly took the ground that the way to get rid of the evils of big business was to break it up into its component parts and get back to the days of individualistic competition. But that did not work when the Great War came on, so his Administration abandoned that principle and tried the principle of Government ownership and operation. This also proved to be a failure. Now, quite independently of each other, two important Government boards have recommended that the principle be adopted of consolidation and big organization operated under lease or Government control by private management. The country is certainly never going back to "cutthroat" competition. We shall inevitably have either Government ownership and operation or consolidated organization—that is to say, trusts operated by private management under Government control. The recommendations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the New York City Transit Commission are in line with the latter policy. We think it very important for the general industry of the country that plans something like those which they propose should be adopted and given a fair trial.

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HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE

A LETTER FROM ADMIRAL CHESTER

IN the "World's Work" for September, 1921, there appears an article described on the cover as dealing with "The Diplomacy of the Panama Tolls Question." The article itself, however, is entitled "Honor and Dishonor in Panama," and opens with these words:

"The following installment reveals for the first time the inner history of the tolls repeal of 1914 and discloses the important part Mr. Page [the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's] played in this, one of the most honorable chapters of American diplomatic history."

The author of the article then goes on to show that "Page's contempt for the hair-drawn technicalities of lawyers was profound, and the tortuous efforts to make the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty mean something quite different from what it said inevitably moved him to righteous wrath. Before sailing for England he spent several days in the State Department studying the several questions that were at issue between this country and Great Britain."

It would seem from these citations that Mr. Page, who was about to become Ambassador to England, selected from all the various communications relating to the Panama Canal tolls question one article, easiest of refutation, to attack a broad general policy of the Government, and he denounces "the wretched lawyers' note" in scathing terms.

Later, on July 3, 1913, it is said that "Colonel House informed the Foreign Secretary [of Great Britain] that President Wilson was now convinced that the Panama Act violated the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and that he intended to use all his influence to secure its repeal. . . . Thus from July 3, 1913, there was a complete understanding between the British Government and the Washington Administration on the question of the tolls. Yet neither the British nor American publics knew that President Wilson pledged himself to a policy of repeal." This is true as far as those publics were concerned. However, both the British and American Governments were aware that President Wilson had been converted to this strong Republican policy long before the President had selected a diplomatic representative for London, and Mr. Page had nothing to do with such conversion. We must therefore look to other sources for the correct solution of the problem of bringing into being the happy measure of "harmony of interests" between the two greatest world Powers of history before they were called upon to meet still larger issues in the European War.

The battle of the Panama tolls was fought out in Washington, and not in London, as the "World's Work" article would seem to imply. And it goes without saying that England was at all times ready to receive the handsome concession to its claim against the act of Congress, passed in 1912, relating to the Panama Canal, which provided that "no tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States." Before, however, this one-time serious question affecting the interests of the United States and Great Britain is allowed to go down into history in the form given in the article under discussion, it seems best to relate some things that did actually take place regarding the matter.

On November 13, 1912, I had the honor to deliver an address before the State of Massachusetts Boards of Trade, in Springfield, Massachusetts, on the subject of the Panama Canal, in which I advocated the repeal of the law regarding the discrimination of tolls in favor of American vessels, as the law was untenable. It is believed that this was the first time that the subject was ever brought before the public. The address was printed, in full, in the Springfield "Republican" on the following day, November 14. About a month later the same lecture was repeated before the National Geographic Society in Washington, whereupon, the following day, the Hon. Hannis Taylor, then a "worthy Democrat," took occasion to denounce the lecturer as being guilty of "moral treason" to his country. Mr. Taylor was not then in office, but was a great friend of Mr. Bryan and said that "he was going to be near the throne after the 4th of March." The undersigned has not been in the habit of fighting battles with the pen, and did not, therefore, attempt to combat the rebuke of the distinguished international lawyer in the newspapers, but he did take the first opportunity that offered on the platform to refute the charge. He also took his case to several high American officers, including the Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey, who had for many years been, not a preacher of international law, but a "practitioner," in every sense of the word, of marked ability, and, after reading carefully the criticised lecture, he "heartily approved every word of it."

In The Outlook of January 11, 1913, there will be found an article, written by the undersigned, criticising an editorial in the issue of December 7, 1912, on this same subject. The communication ended with the following statement: "No, let us arbitrate the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty if we must; but preferably let us do what England once did for us when the United States protested against Canadian canal tolls and that country caused the decree of the Canadian Government to be revoked and acknowledged that a mistake had been made. It is better to be right than to have the Panama Canal."

A few days after the publication of this letter the distinguished British Ambassador to the United States, now Viscount James Bryce, met its author and paid him a compliment that he will never forget. This highly cherished commendation was, however, outclassed by the receipt of a communication, copy of which follows:

THE OUTLOOK
287 Fourth Avenue
New York
OFFICE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

My dear Admiral Chester:

I have just seen a copy of your letter. I did not agree with the attitude of The Outlook about arbitrating the Canal dues and I have written a letter in substantial agreement with yours, which I hope will appear in the next issue.

With all good wishes,
Sincerely yours,
T. ROOSEVELT.

Admiral C. M. Chester.

It is not altogether becoming the office of President of the United States to have the author of "Honor and Dishonor in Panama" plead for him the excuse of ignorance for having delivered two strong speeches during the month of January, 1913, in favor of granting free tolls for American vessels through the Panama Canal, such as "the probability is that when the President made his unfortunate reference to the clause in the Democratic platform he had given the matter little personal attention." It is, however, very "much to his credit that when the facts were clearly presented to him, he quickly grasped the point at issue." This was done by the Senator from New York, Elihu Root, in his masterly speech on Panama tolls made in the United States Senate, January 21, 1913.

As one of the "insiders" in this long-mooted subject, the writer was informed that, while Mr. Root argued strongly for arbitrating the Canal question, he did so because he felt that there was no other way of carrying the measure through the Senate, in the then state of public feeling. President Taft had admitted that it would be impossible to find suitable arbitrators that would render a verdict in favor of the American contention, and the Senator believed that arbitration would result in revocation, and thus justice would eventually be satisfied.

In less than a week after this celebrated address was given to the public it was made known to the writer that President-elect Wilson had sent word, through his intimate friend Senator Bacon, of Georgia, to Senator Root to the effect that if Congress did not revoke the law favoring discrimination in Canal tolls for American ships before he went into the White House he would institute measures to bring about such

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action; and only a few days later the British Ambassador stated that he too was aware of this message.

Can there be any doubt that this important step in the political affairs of the two nations was not immediately made known to the British Government?

Thus several months before Mr. Page could have had anything to do with the question of the Panama Canal tolls both Governments must have been aware "that President Wilson was now convinced that the Panama Act violated the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty." Nor should we fail to recognize the fact that the representatives of the American people in Congress assembled, who brought about this happy termination of a disturbing question, required something more than a "Presidential whip" to make them see the error of their ways.

As the country is now dealing with "open covenants openly arrived at," it is thought this other side of the story may be deemed worth publishing.

C. M. CHESTER,
Rear Admiral U. S. N. Retired.

THE OUTLOOK ADDS A WORD

ADMIRAL CHESTER'S interesting historical statement requires a few words to complete it. The editorial in The Outlook of December 7, 1912, pointed out the great difficulties of constituting a court of arbitration which would be free from the influence of personal interest in the Panama Canal. "Switzerland," we said, "is perhaps the only country capable of furnishing international jurists of high standing who would probably be free from all pressure of selfish public opinion when acting as judges of the case." Mr. Roosevelt in his letter to The Outlook which was published in the issue of January 18, 1913, said: "I think that we have the right to free bona-fide coastwise traffic from tolls. I think that this does not interfere with the rights of any other nation, because no ships but ours can engage in coastwise traffic, so that there is no discrimination against other ships when we relieve the coastwise traffic from tolls. . . . Nevertheless, I hold that these considerations in no way affect our moral obligation to arbitrate the question if Great Britain so insists. It is to be presumed that we made the promise with our eyes open, and were aware that it might not be wholly pleasant to keep it. I was certainly alive to this fact. But the very fact that the promise may not be easy to keep is a reason why we make it with the solemnity attending a treaty. A promise to arbitrate is worthless unless we mean to keep it on the precise occasions when it is unpleasant for us to do so. . . . Such being the case, I hold that it is a matter of honorable obligation on our part to live up to that arbitration treaty in spirit and letter, and that therefore, if the question cannot be settled in some other way, we must refer it to the Hague Court for arbitration."

We accompanied this statement of Mr. Roosevelt's with an editorial in which we said that we accepted as conclusive Mr. Roosevelt's statement that if the question could not be settled in some other way it must be referred to the Hague Court for arbitration, adding: "We think, however, it is better to settle it in another way. It would be more consonant with our dignity and more conducive to peaceable relations between Great Britain and the United States for Congress to repeal the provision for the free passage of coastwise vessels through the Canal than to wait for the always uncertain results of an international lawsuit. We hold with Mr. Roosevelt that under the treaty we have the right to free bona-fide coastwise traffic from tolls, but the benefit to America arising from the exercise of this right is not sufficient, in our judgment, to counterbalance the evil that would arise to both countries from strained relations between the United States and Great Britain." Such were our views then; they are the same to-day.—THE EDITORS.

FORTY DAYS IN FRANCE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO one whose heart and sympathies were in France during the entire period of the war and who was there in the flesh for six months of it the first return to the well-known and well-loved shores is a thrilling experience. There are so many people and places to be seen, so many questions to be asked, so many thoughts to be thought out and put in order, that a visit of forty days only is by no means enough to provide one with a clear and thoroughly considered summary of the situation as a whole. Nevertheless Americans at home know so little about France as it is to-day that even a superficial report of contemporary conditions is worth making, if only to contradict certain unfriendly reports that were current in our country so late as last June.

First of all, let me deny flatly the report that the French dislike us and are discourteous to our travelers. It is true, and always was true, that the crude, bumptious American who, familiar with no language or customs but those of his own town, regards those who do not speak or understand English as contemptible beings, and considers difference of custom as inferiority, makes no friends in France, where courtesy and a somewhat deferential bearing are highly prized; but in the course of my forty days I traversed a large part of the country between Cherbourg and Monte Carlo, and nowhere did I perceive any trace of hostility to Americans as such, nor did I hear of any. On the contrary, I believe Americans to be the most welcome in France of all foreigners. The French do not agree that we won the war, as some of our chauvinists, both at home and abroad, assert, but they do admit freely and gratefully that without us the Germans could hardly have been beaten. They are also grateful for help of all sorts rendered them during and since the war by our relief organizations. They hope sincerely to preserve intact the traditional friendship between the two great republics. With such feelings in their hearts, it is only natural that they should welcome us with real friendliness.

Another report I wish to repudiate stoutly: that the French have raised prices to scandalous heights and are without conscience plundering traveling Americans. It is of course true that prices in France have risen noticeably in the last few years, but they have not kept pace with the rise of prices in America or with the increased purchasing power of the dollar abroad. Normally, the French franc is worth nineteen cents; when I left France September 12 it was worth only seven and a half cents. On such a basis as this, even a moderate-sized letter of credit permits one to spend with something of the freedom traditionally ascribed to retired presidents of Central American republics. In the provinces one can eat and sleep at the best hotels for six dollars a day, tips included, and even in Paris the cost of living is substantially less than it is in our large cities. If one does not travel first class, railway fares are lower than ours; street transport is cheaper; clothing is cheaper. Indeed, if the traveler be frugal-minded, he will have no difficulty in keeping his expenses well below the American level.

Such is the situation for us, who receive our income in dollars; for the French, who receive theirs in the depreciating franc, the situation is far from comfortable and resembles that of the American rank and file at home, whose income and outgo must both be measured in dollars: the cost of living has risen out of all proportion with revenue. I am not competent to speak of the steps the French Government is taking to overcome this hardship, but from my own observation I venture to assert that the average Frenchman and his wife—the French wife is the greatest of all helpmates!—are overcoming it by working harder than ever, and this means working very hard indeed. In the farm-

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ing districts the whole family is in the fields from dawn till dark, and the little shopkeepers are equally reckless of hours. The wage-earner and the day laborer, like ours, are careful not to exceed the limit fixed by their unions.

One feature of French life is particularly striking to us Americans: the comparative rarity of the automobile. With us a large part of our population goes about its pleasure and business in automobiles—I read recently that in one of the Dakotas there is one automobile for every five inhabitants! In France the high cost of running a car—gasoline, for instance, costs about a dollar a gallon—limits their use to the really well-to-do; the ordinary citizen retains his faith in the value of horses and his own legs. Heavy loads are drawn by horses. For mere getting about the bicycle is in great favor with the able-bodied of both sexes, and nobody is too proud or too old to walk. I have never seen anywhere so many pedestrians as I have seen in France. In the remotest corners of the mountains and of the dry plains of the south I have seen peasants, singly and in groups, trudging along the interminable white roads, tirelessly placing one foot in front of the other until they reach their often far-distant destination. One hot morning we gave a ride to a man just starting on a twenty-mile walk in the sun to seek work. No wonder the French soldier can march! Incidentally, these interminable white roads are still the smoothest and most durable in the world.

Hitherto I have spoken of the France that escaped the devastation of the war. I spent several days in the region centering about the Chemin des Dames—Soissons, Rheims, and Château Thierry—and saw at close range what is being done to restore those formerly fertile fields and prosperous cities to something like their pre-war condition. It would be superfluous for me to attempt to describe the efficiency of modern warfare in destroying the fruit of human toil; I will speak only of the magnificent spirit in which many of the inhabitants of these regions are working and of the American organization that is working with them. Only a people to whom their ancestral land is absolutely sacred could have had the courage to undertake such a restoration. On one side of the road one sees acres of smiling cultivated fields; behind them, at the end of a rough path, is a dwelling, which on closer inspection proves to be only an improvised shelter made of rocks, iron sheeting, and a little timber—probably rain-proof, but offering little promise of defense against the cold winds of winter. On the other side of the road lies a stretch of country which, except for an overgrowth of weeds, is just as the war left it, covered with untold heaps of rusty barbed wire, unexploded grenades and shells, fragments of exploded shells, and dented with shell-holes. To cross these fields is to invite destruction. One marvels at the courage and industry of the family across the road, who have in so short a time converted such desolation into order and fertility. In the same way the villages and towns are coming back to normal life, though their rebuilding is painfully but necessarily slow. Just to remove the ruin encumbering the streets of Rheims at the end of the war cost some ten million francs.

The French Government is doing something, probably all it can, to help. We were fortunate enough to be present at a picturesque ceremony in the devastated village of Vailly, on the Aisne, where Maréchal Joffre presented Croix de Guerre to the mayors of twenty-seven villages that had passed through the furnace of the German occupation. Mr. Loucheur, perhaps the most conspicuous member of the present Cabinet, was there, and on behalf of the Government promised all possible aid in the general restoration.

Such a gallant effort on the part of these doughty souls to help themselves deserves the support of all lovers of France, and it is a satisfaction to know that America, through the American Committee for the Devastated Regions, is on the spot, working with all its resources. (Why the Red Cross abandoned the field so early, leaving to others the task itself should have performed, is a question to which I have never received a satisfactory answer.) Unfortunately, the financial resources of the Committee are not equal to its opportunity, and it has to leave undone many things it would gladly do. Despite this limitation, through several of its units established here and there among the ruins, it covers a large region, supplying to the natives medical and dental care, resident nurses, libraries, and recreation centers, in addition to numberless forms of aid that cannot be classified. It has been especially helpful in teaching the peasants, strongly individualistic by tradition, the great value of co-operation among themselves. One cannot praise too highly the vision, sympathy, and efficiency of the work of this Committee.

And now, almost more than ever, France needs our sympathy. She has long been estranged from Italy; within the past month England's attitude on the Silesian question has opened a wide breach in the wall of the Entente, which stood so firm against the invading Hun. To discuss this momentous question is outside the scope of this article, and I will only say that I, for one, am glad that America's self-exclusion from the League of Nations exempts us from the necessity of taking sides, where any verdict would certainly injure our friendship with one or the other of our allies.

The Frenchman's great love for his country has its weakness in that it keeps him too much at home and narrows his vision in crises when he needs to scan the whole international horizon. If only Clemenceau or somebody near him had read our National Constitution, France would have been spared the great Wilsonian disillusion, which only a week ago I heard the preacher of the chief Protestant church in Paris characterize as the cause of all the unrest in the world since the armistice. This same concentration of interest on domestic matters limits the efficiency of its propaganda abroad, where France wishes to be understood and does so little to explain herself. When our Rotarians, a truly representative body of Americans, visited Europe this summer, the English Government—King and all—put themselves out to show them the significant things in England and to explain their meaning. When they came to France, the Government treated them courteously enough and showed them some of the sights that all tourists see, but sent them on their way no wiser than when they landed as to the real France and the significance of its policies.

France sorely needs interpretation. Every Frenchman I met is convinced that Germany is unrepentant and still militaristic in sentiment and that it will attack France again as soon as it feels itself strong enough to do so. This conviction is at the basis of all French policies to-day. France herself is militaristic only to the extent of wishing to spare herself another war of defense against a German invasion. Is it surprising that, feeling, as she does, this black menace hanging over her, and estranged from Italy and England, she should turn with an almost pathetic intensity of yearning towards the transatlantic ally who came to her aid four and a half years ago, and whom, despite our failure to sign the Treaty of Versailles, she still regards as her natural and best friend in all the family of nations?

And what response shall we Americans make to such an appeal? Shall we listen to the noisy assertions of our so-called liberal press and other voices that speak with a more or less German accent and regard the French as determined on a campaign of military aggression and conquest? Or shall we recognize the fact that, having suffered more at the hands of the Germans than any other people, they are resolved to neglect no precaution that will insure the future safety of the land they love so ardently? Surely there can be but one answer.

The answer does not involve the sending of soldiers and munitions. It means the sending of every possible sign of our good will and understanding. The sending of Myron Herrick, whom the French love, as Ambassador was exactly right, and so was the recent visit of the American Legion. Every American in France can appoint himself an ambassador of friendliness; every American at home can help as he did during the war, not only by maintaining any personal ties he has in France, but also by continuing his support of the American relief organizations still active, which, despite their unquestionable value, are sadly hampered by lack of funds. By such means let us show France that now, as always, the United States is her good friend. France, here we are! Count on us!

FRANCIS ROGERS.

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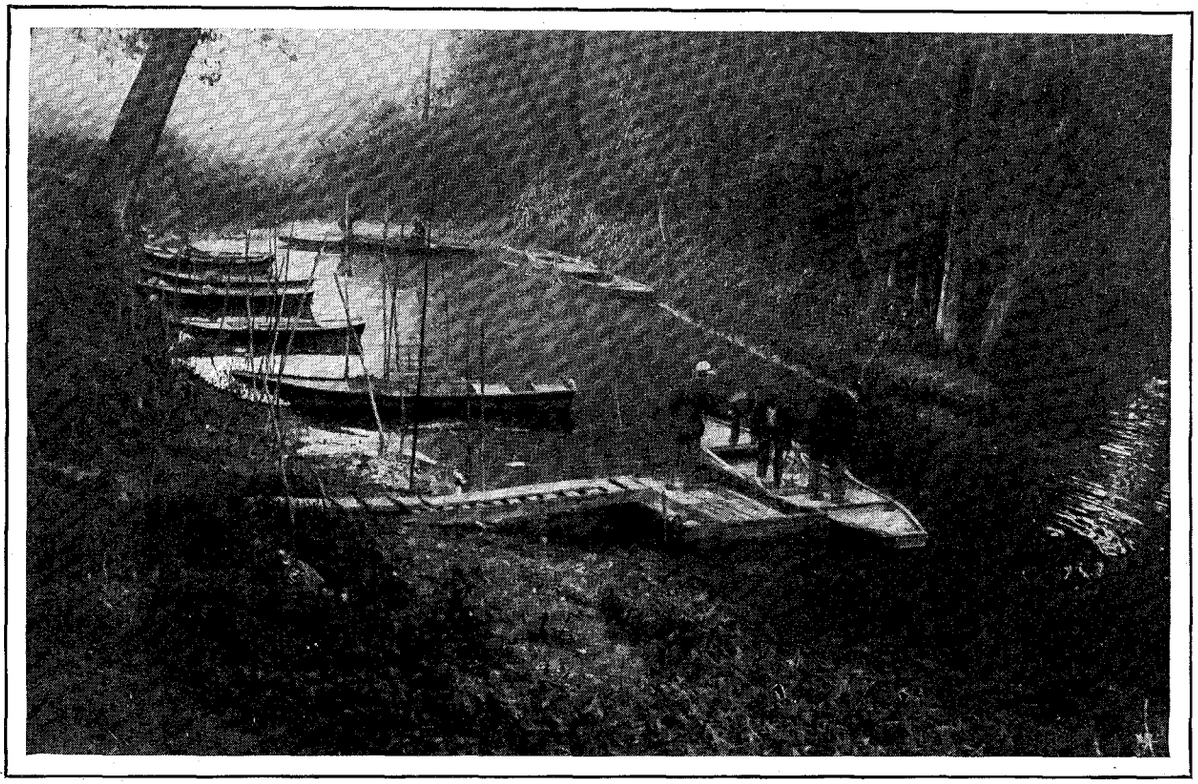
ALL QUIET ALONG THE MARNE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ARTHUR HEWITT, TAKEN



AT DAWN WHEN THE SUN IS JUST BREAKING THROUGH THE EARLY MORNING FOG, THE START FOR THE FISHING GROUNDS IS MADE, FROM ONE OF THE BACKWATERS OF THE RIVER PROPER WHERE THE BOATS ARE KEPT

THE LONG LINE OF BOATS, EACH AT A SPECIAL ANCHORAGE MARKED BY STAKES DRIVEN IN THE RIVER BED, IS TO BE SEEN ESPECIALLY ON HOLIDAYS

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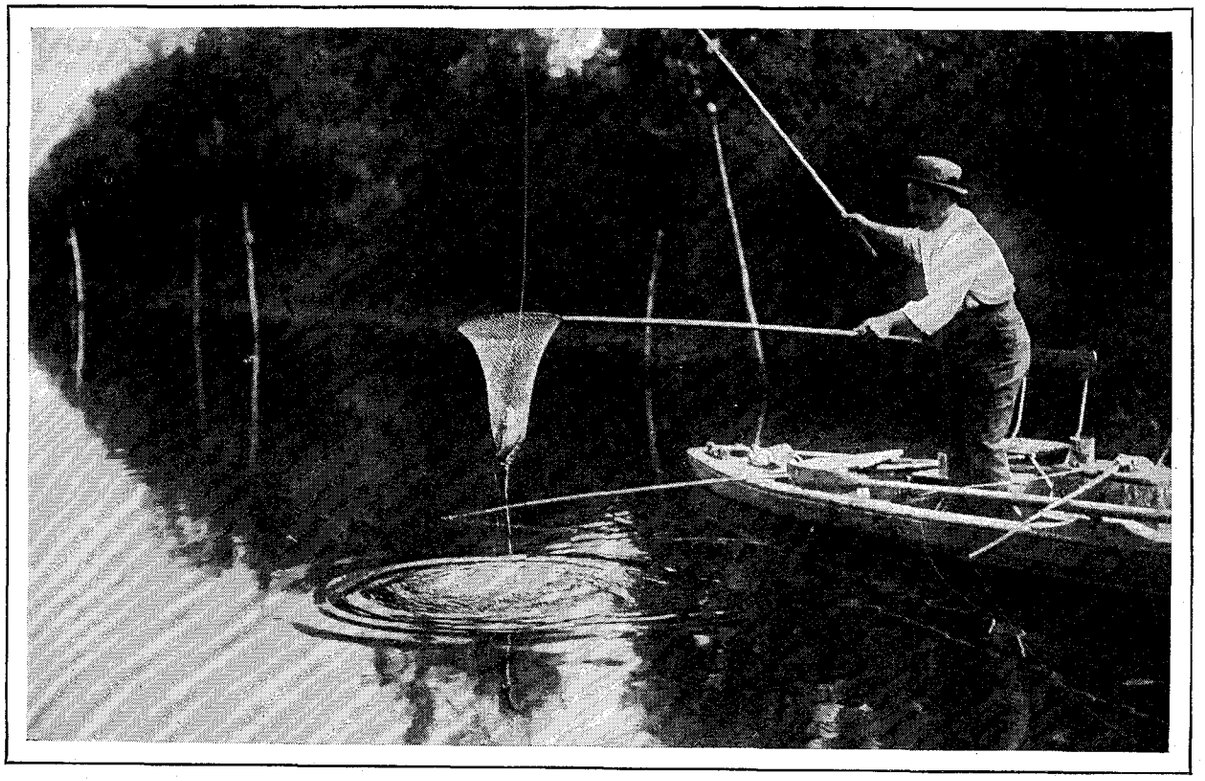
ANGLING ON THE HISTORIC RIVER

NEAR CHELLIS, SOME TWELVE MILES FROM PARIS



A TWO-POUND BARBEL SAFE IN THE LANDING NET

"DARBY AND JOAN"—A FRENCH COUPLE WHO ALWAYS ANGLE TOGETHER

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A POET GROWS OLD AND DIES

BY EDWARD L. DAVISON

He has been lost so long in cloudy dreams,
Woven fantastic fallacies so long,
That a past poem of his making seems
Like the elusive music of a song
He heard long since, whose sweet few notes repeat,
Teasing the memory, faint and incomplete.

And now his age has seized him unawares;
Old memories at last awake in him,
And he forgets his dreams to count the years
Since song and fancy have forsaken him:
After life's long vain voyaging he lands,
An old ghost wandering wailing on dark sands.

MUNICIPAL FISHING

BY LADD PLUMLEY

FISHING EDITOR OF "FIELD AND STREAM"

We think of England as a country where field sports are for the landowners and the wealthy classes and where the wage-earner in particular has little opportunity to enjoy sport with the gun or rod. But Mr. Earnest Phillips, a British authority on fishing, in his "Trout in Lakes and Reservoirs" (Longmans, Green & Co.), tells us many interesting things concerning the change that has taken place in Great Britain, a change which has opened up fishing for the finest English sporting fish, the brown trout—*Salmo fario*—to many of those who a few years ago never dreamed of handling a trouting rod.

For example, there is in the great manufacturing city of Sheffield an angling association which has twenty thousand members. In Sheffield there are more trout fishermen than there are golf players, cricketers, and football players combined. Much the same thing is true of many other English manufacturing cities.

Most of the rivers and streams near these cities, as throughout England and Scotland, are still held rigorously private and most strictly preserved, but it is not, except in a few cases, in rivers and streams that the mass of English fishermen obtain their sport. It is in lakes and artificial reservoirs, artificially stocked with the brown trout, and sometimes with coarser fish, in lakes and reservoirs which are the water supply reservoirs of these cities.

Mr. Phillips says: "When we see $1,000 a year offered for a mile or so of fishing on a famous trout stream, we may say good-by to the possibility of that particular stretch ever again being open to the rank and file of those who use the rod. The modern idea in municipal reservoirs is therefore one of the biggest boons ever conferred upon the angler."

As we have seen, there are many thousand fishermen among the inhabitants of the manufacturing city of Sheffield. Let us also see what opportunities are open to the workers of this great city. The city owns eight reservoirs. These are all stocked with brown trout, and shelters against storms are provided for fishermen on the banks. It can also be stated that most of these reservoirs are exceedingly picturesque and resemble natural lakes, and some of them are natural lakes surrounded with woodlands. These reservoirs are so near the city that they can be reached in a half-hour's walk from the suburban trolley terminals. A small charge is made for daily, weekly, or season fishing tickets, and the money so obtained is used for stocking the reservoirs and for paying for keepers to prevent illegal fishing. It can also be said that the fishing generally in the Sheffield reservoirs is more than merely fair, it is excellent.

One of the most amazing successes in municipal English fishing is shown in the waters of the city of Bristol. Blagdon Lake is owned by that city. As the fishing in Blagdon was so extraordinary, when the lake was first opened to the public it was deemed reasonable to make a very high charge per day for fishing tickets. At first the charge was fixed at $2.50 per day, and, as we shall see, this is relatively a very high charge for municipal reservoir fishing. But the fishing in Blagdon was so extraordinary that the charge was warranted. For example, a fisherman took 20½ pounds, and the largest fish weighed about nine pounds. Another in a day's fishing took 24 pounds. The market value of these fish could not have been less than about ten dollars, and these fishermen and many more like them who made remarkable catches were not experts. It is said that from *forty* to *fifty* pounds weight per day fell regularly to a single expert fisherman. Indeed, the records of this public water read like the wildest dream of an angler, and the average weight of trout taken in this municipal lake makes the lake a record lake for big brown trout. The average weight per fish of a day's catch runs for successive open seasons: 5 pounds 6 ounces, 3 pounds 3 ounces, 2 pounds 8 ounces, and running up again to 2 pounds 11 ounces.

Up to the beginning of the Great War forty English municipal corporations stocked their water supply reservoirs and opened them to the fishing public. And it was found that not only did this give an opportunity for indoor workers to enjoy one of the most healthful of outdoor sports but it actually was found to bring a fair profit to these cities, and a profit aside from the food value of the fish caught by the fishermen.

In the great manufacturing city of Birmingham the angler has at his disposal nearly a thousand acres of municipal reservoir water, ninety acres of natural lakes, and thirty miles of streams. And in many other municipal English waters there can be found splendid fishing. And the charges for fishing tickets, generally, are so small that any clerk or artisan can afford to spend one day a week in fishing during the fishing season. He will also frequently catch in actual value of food fish considerably more than his ticket costs. The average cost for fishing these municipal waters is about fifty cents per day, or a weekly ticket can be bought for an average of about $1.25. Frequently season tickets are sold, and the average cost of these season tickets where sold is about $5.

The minimum limit of size of fish to be legally taken in these public waters makes the American angler, familiar with the six-inch limit of his State, gasp his amazement. An eight-inch limit is the smallest, and the limit runs as large as twelve inches. Eleven inches is about the average. The limit as to numbers, where a city has such a limit,

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averages about eight fish. But an eleven-inch trout weighs about a half-pound; hence the limit of weight gives the fisherman about four pounds. And no angler can feel injured if he takes four pounds of trout, worth in the market $1.20, and pays only fifty cents for his day's sport.

Every precaution is taken by the city authorities against illegal fishing. Also no night fishing after ten or eleven o'clock is allowed. Guards patrol the reservoirs day and night. A warning bell is sounded, generally at ten o'clock in midsummer. If you are in a fish, you are allowed to land your fish, otherwise you must reel up and leave the municipal land. And in most cases all fishing must be from the banks, where paths are provided for the angler. But the scenery of the reservoirs is frequently wild and beautiful—frequently forests or woodland parks, owned by the cities—and gives the effect of lakes far from a city's streets.

After a fine fishing day frequently the returning "trams" are crowded with anglers, enthusiastically showing their catches to one another and telling of the day's sport. Local "clubs" are numerous, the object being to have an occasional fishing contest, which is followed by a dinner, at which the "high hooks," or the fishing champions, are awarded prizes.

That all this can be true in a country where sporting privileges in the past were practically unknown to the masses reads like a leaf from an idealistic and impractical treatise of things as they might be in some dim and far-remote future. And the writer of this believes that here in America we cannot do better than to learn a lesson from our sporting cousins over the water.

Recently the management of the Boy Scouts became so much impressed with the importance of training Scouts in the arts of scientific angling that they have offered an angling badge to Scouts who qualify in modern and scientific rod fishing. Angling associations throughout the United States have been asked to volunteer to teach Scouts all branches of modern fishing.

Already the city of New York has placed at the disposal of the angling public the Esopus River, a river which has been magnificently stocked with brown trout, and has been open to the public for some years. Non-residents of the State must take out a fishing license, but there is no fee for the resident angler.

The importance of providing outdoor sports for Boy Scouts and for their sister organization, the Girl Scouts, is being recognized not only by the Scout managers themselves but by all American sporting associations. Equally important for all indoor workers are sports in the open air. American cities are providing tennis, golf, and baseball grounds, also skating, rowing, and swimming places. And there would seem no reason why these cities should not provide, where that is possible, fishing for the city fisherman. Indeed, there is every reason why fishing should be thus provided.

Many American city reservoirs are perfectly adapted for the introduction of the *fario*, the brown trout, a fish which is becoming more plentiful every year in American waters. Unlike the American brook trout, the brown flourishes in the very midst of civilization. A good example of this ability of the brown to take care of himself and increase his numbers in civilized waters is found in the case of the Esopus River that has been mentioned, the Catskill water supply of the city of New York. And notwithstanding that appropriations for stocking this river have been meagerly petty, and notwithstanding that the river is fished throughout the open season as perhaps no other American water is fished, the trout have increased most amazingly in numbers, as they have increased most amazingly in size. Trout of six pounds in weight have been caught, and "two pounders" are pretty plenty. Yet the minimum legal size is only six inches in length, an absurd limit for a fish that attains an extreme weight of fifteen to twenty pounds. Were the minimum length of Esopus brown trout to be increased to ten or eleven inches, the effect would be to make the Esopus fishing far and away finer than it is to-day.

It is sometimes thought that in some elusive way a fisherman may contaminate reservoir water. But the English municipal authorities have found it to be just the reverse. The fisherman is interested in, devoted to his sport, and any contamination of a reservoir or stream injures his sport. Hence the fisherman's eyes are always wide open for any violation of the law as to throwing anything objectionable into his fishing waters. He immediately notifies the authorities, and, indeed, in every way does all he can to prevent any contamination. The fisherman is always an earnest but unpaid agent for safeguarding the purity of rivers and reservoirs.

It is also sometimes supposed that fish injure the purity of drinking water. This, too, can be shown to be the very reverse of the truth. In the case of certain English reservoirs that became foul and impure it was found that the introduction of the brown trout, or in a few cases the introduction of perch and other coarse fish, purified the water. The reasons are easily understood. Fish, even trout, are a kind of scavenger. Frogs and frog spawn will greatly pollute reservoirs. Fish eat frogs and keep down the numbers of frogs to the very minimum. Worms, grasshoppers, beetles, and other forms of life are washed in immense quantities into city reservoirs. If many fish are present, these things will be promptly eaten and before contaminating the water. In the case of several English reservoirs all fish life had been netted out. Soon frogs became innumerable, weeds grew until the shallows were masses of weeds and filled with dying insect life. A few thousand brown trout introduced into such water, and frogs disappear, with the filthy frog spawn, weeds become less plenty, and before long the water is far purer than before. Also scientists have claimed that the constant agitation of the water by fish and the taking of the water through the gills of fish both have a tendency to increase the purity of water.

Where brown trout cannot dwell in municipal reservoirs perch and black bass should be introduced. But over the most part of eastern and western America the brown trout is probably the best fish for stocking such waters. South of the Mason and Dixon line probably there is no fish better adapted for city reservoirs than the black bass. But it is the opinion of many fishermen that pickerel or pike should never be introduced into any water. These fresh-water sharks devour all other fish life, and as a sporting fish they do not rank anything like as high as the brown trout or the black bass. In English reservoirs the former fish puts on bulk and weight amazingly. You would think that where a reservoir has retaining walls of concrete and unnatural surroundings the brown trout could not thrive. But in one or two such English reservoirs the browns have become plenty and of enormous size. Even if the retaining walls are everywhere of concrete, vast quantities of insects suitable for fishy food are always falling upon the surface of the water. Doubtless, also, fresh-water shrimps, crayfish, and other forms of fresh-water life that are suitable for fishy food are abundant.

In America we need outdoor sports as few nations have ever needed them. Our cities are yearly getting more and more densely populated. Fortunately, Boy Scout activities have taken a firm hold on our American city boys. During the summer of 1920 twenty thousand New York City Scouts camped out in the Hudson Inter-State Park. To provide fishing near our great cities is to add still another outdoor sport for our city boys, and some of us think that it is a municipal duty. And in very many cases this sport can be easily provided and at small expense. To enable a youth to spend a day or so once a week with rod in hand and engrossed in the fine gentlemanly sport of fishing is to decrease hoodlumism, and in general decrease youthful depravity. Those of us who are fishermen know that this sport leads to health, to the appreciation and love of beauty in nature, and to qualities which are directly opposed to everything which is low, base, and depraving. If any one doubts this, and thinks that fishing is not an important sport for our American youth, let him consider the long list of noted English and American anglers. In this country, from Patrick Henry and Daniel Webster and Henry Ward Beecher right down to the present time, the public men who have been devoted to fishing have always stood illustrious bulwarks for our American institutions.

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THE POLITICAL STORM IN NORTH DAKOTA

BY WILLIAM C. GREGG

R. A. NESTOS, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA

ABOUT seven hundred thousand human beings live on that part of the earth's surface called North Dakota. Their soil and climate will not keep alive a large population. The fact is, North Dakota now finds its living margin too small. Some of the people are leaving the State and will finally settle where conditions are more favorable.

It is the way of this old world of ours. Since the time of Abraham people have protested and moved on. Sometimes they have improved local conditions and stayed a while longer, but they had to move later or die.

This fact is important in the discussion of the details of North Dakota's effort to stay a while longer. They depend almost exclusively on wheat as an industry. The average yield is small, the transportation charges are high. Instead of applying their efforts to diversified farming they are depending on Socialism and farmer welfare legislation to take its place.

The wheat farmer works four months of the year and rests most of the remaining eight months. He can be continually prosperous if, first, sunshine and showers follow a reasonable schedule; second, frosts do not intrude; third, freight rates and labor costs are low; and, fourth, the price of wheat at his local station is "good."

He would add a few more conditions. He must borrow money at a "fair interest rate," and the tradesmen should import and sell to him everything else but wheat, and at prices to be controlled by the State.

This is a selfish world. In the neighboring States the selfish farmers and selfish business men get along together without serious trouble. Farmers and financiers call each other by their first names and keep out of the papers. A farmer's son marries a banker's daughter, then goes into the oil business. Diversity is the mother of contentment—in a farming community. But in North Dakota there is no such diversity.

North Dakota raises wheat under average conditions, which means unfavorable conditions half the time.

During the eight months of leisure the farmer has plenty of time to brood over his troubles. He didn't get a very good crop, but if he had been given a fairer price, if the banker hadn't forced him to sell to meet a maturing note, if the railways hadn't charged so much freight, if the implement dealers weren't in a combination to rob the farmers, if all manufacturers and middlemen from Boston to Bismarck were not hogs, he might still have won.

All this brooding justifies his one crop and his eight months' vacation each year.

You and I would advise the people of North Dakota to get together in politics and diversify in agriculture. They do have cattle and sheep in the western part of the State and ship them to St. Paul and Chicago. A man recently sent a car-load of cows to Chicago, and when he got the check in settlement he received only three dollars apiece for his animals. An outrage? No, a foolish farmer. He did not bargain in advance; he shipped to some broker, who sold for what he could get that day. Very likely some one took advantage of him. It has been the human way since the time of Cain.

They *can* raise corn and feed their live stock the year round. Instead of selling their hides for fifty cents apiece, as happened this summer, they *can* tan them and make their own shoes and harness.

You and I need not worry because they buy Boston shoes at ten dollars a pair and Eastern dressed meat at forty cents a pound. This is a free country. A man can mortgage his home to buy an automobile if he wants to. There is no law against it except the law which forecloses the mortgage after the laws of common sense and self-control have been violated.

North Dakota complains that farm mortgages held in the East are being foreclosed and "the land stolen from the people;" that there is a conspiracy of capitalists to get complete control of farms, making tenants out of those formerly independent owners; that tenantry is on the increase. There is just enough truth in this charge to make it a perversion of facts. Many individual farmers have made money and still are making money even out of wheat alone. This is especially true in the Red River Valley, with its wonderful black soil that seems inexhaustible. Some of these farmers are now too old to work, so they rent their farms on shares. You can see plenty of these old men pitching horseshoes in Florida in the winter.

I called on a large trust company in the Twin Cities which deals in North Dakota farm loans. I asked about foreclosures.

"Yes. Eastern people have become alarmed, unnecessarily, we think, because of Socialistic experiments in North Dakota and refuse to renew loans. We have faith in that country and are *increasing* ours. During the last twelve months our investment in North Dakota farm mortgages exceeds seven hundred thousand dollars."

A North Dakota official told me that

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the bankers of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and New York were planning the destruction of all political and business life in North Dakota which was not subservient to them, that they were preventing the sale of North Dakota bonds and refusing loans and all financial assistance. Two banks in Minneapolis were specially mentioned.

I called on the president of one and asked, "What about it?" He laughed and said, "Let's look at North Dakota's record with us." Getting out the figures, he read:

Our loans to North Dakota:	
August, 1919	$1,400,000[1]
August, 1920	3,800,000
August, 1921	4,500,000
Our deposits from North Dakota:	
August, 1919	$3,000,000
August, 1920	1,494,000
August, 1921	1,408,000

I went to the other bank. The Discount Committee was in session. I repeated the charge, and the whole Committee laughed. One man intimated that they would be better off if they were at least partially guilty. They gave me the figures for the last three years. It was the same story of their increased loans to and decreased deposits from North Dakota.

As we draw near to the consideration of the State's effort to correct all troubles by political action, let us glance a moment at their present banking status. Governor Frazier tells me that there are about nine hundred banks in North Dakota, and that about forty have been closed during the last twelve months.

Some one has said, "There are more banks than bankers in North Dakota." There is a world of meaning in this little gibe.

You cannot make a banker out of a farmer or a politician by putting gold-rimmed glasses on him and placing him behind a flat-top desk. The State allows a bank to do business on only ten thousand dollars capital.

The number of banks has not increased during the last six years. There were evidently enough before. Here is a sample list:

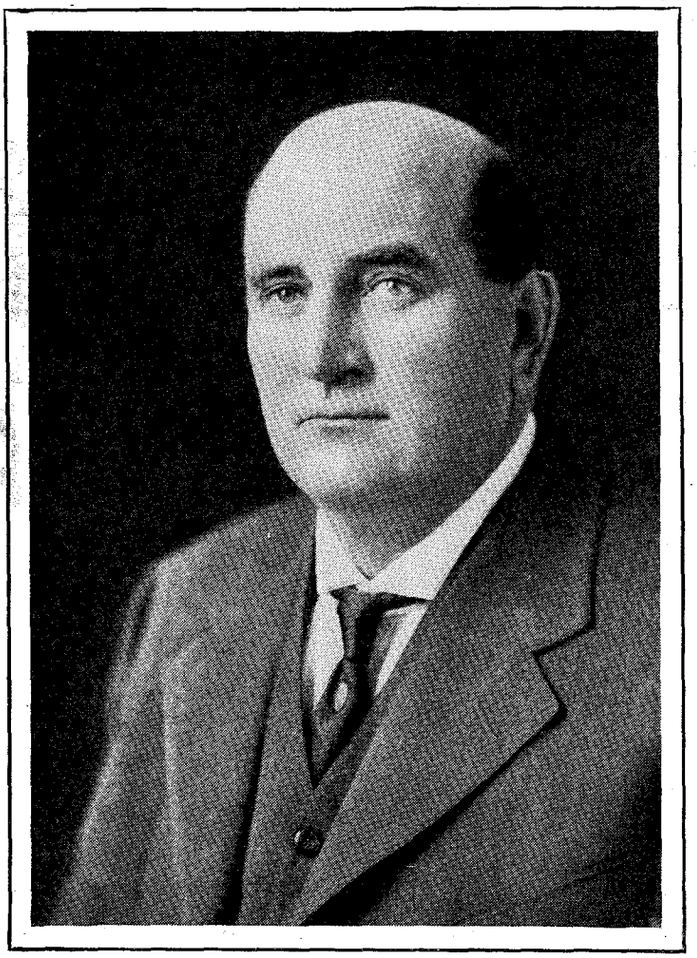
Town	Population	Number of Banks
Belfield	460	3
Columbus	500	3
Courtenay	700	3
Killdeer	600	3
New England	500	4
Watford City	400	4
Bantry	300	2
Amidon	150	2

Before the advent of the Non-Partisan League the banks paid 2 per cent interest on checking accounts and 4 per cent on time deposits. The League Bank paid 3 per cent and 5½ per cent. This was a fine thing for depositors. All the other banks were forced to meet the League programme. The official at the State (League) Bank spoke of all this with pride. I said: "But your own bank is in bad shape, and many of the other banks of the State are closed up." Only children would handle banks in this way.

[1] I was given the exact figures, but noted the general amount only.

THE CHIEF COMPLAINT

Because of the meager profits on small wheat crops the farmers of North Dakota have for years begrudged every cent any one else got out of their business. But their chief complaint was that the elevator companies owned in the Twin Cities cheated them on the grading of their wheat.



LYNN J. FRAZIER, GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA

There are as many kinds of wheat as there are kinds of coffee. Generally it goes by weight. There is heavy wheat and light wheat, clean wheat and wheat full of seeds and dirt. There is plump wheat and shriveled wheat. There may be a dozen grades and a dozen prices.

There is little doubt that the elevator companies were in agreement on wheat prices, and still are; that the price they gave the farmers was less than such a staple article should bring. Then they reduced the grade and deducted the weight of refuse (seeds and shriveled wheat) without allowing anything for the value of the refuse. Neither would they return it to the farmer on demand. Add to these high-handed proceedings an "If you don't like it you know where to go" attitude, and you have the first and underlying cause of the quarrel in North Dakota.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR RELIEF

The same trouble occurred in many other Western States, but the problem was solved or eased by diversification. North Dakota farmers started a fight for justice and the preservation of their eight months' annual leisure. Their solution was to be State-owned elevators and State control of wheat grades.

Two or three Legislatures were elected on that issue, but when the statesmen had an opportunity to vote yes, they shied off, played possum, or voted no. Why didn't they keep their promise? "Corporation money," is the local answer.

Then followed a big campaign in which was elected, by a majority of over eighty per cent of the popular vote, a new Legislature made up of individuals who pledged themselves, according to all reports, to vote for the farmers' programme of State-owned elevators, etc. But when this last body of men were brought to the test they also defaulted.

Bloody revolutions have been recorded in history arising from smaller causes. Our ancestors had much less complaint against George III.

THE ADVENT OF THE SOCIALISTS

You can appreciate the great political heat generated in North Dakota at this time. What a field for agitation, what an opportunity to strike a blow at "capitalism"!

The Socialists "came, saw, and conquered." Some were already there with

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questionable records and reputations. The farmers were in no mood to seek wisdom, they craved sympathy. They were too mad to discriminate; they welcomed all who denounced the shameful combination against them.

As a farmer doesn't necessarily make a good banker, so he is not sure of himself as a political leader. How natural that men of the Townley type, eloquent, plausible, seemingly the embodiment of virtue, with a strong plan for the redemption of the State, should be hailed as heroes! Old parties were thrown over, a Non-Partisan League was formed, a Non-Partisan Legislature was elected. This time they did what they promised. Governor Frazier, with evident pride, said: "They passed the whole reform programme and adjourned four days before the legal limit of time."

This programme included a law creating State grain inspection, State insurance against hail, State bonding of public officials, State insurance of public buildings, and State exemption of certain improvements from taxation (a partial application of the single-tax theory).

If they had stopped here, all might have been well. How hard it is for human beings to be moderate! From Adam and Eve down to the deposed Kaiser the clothes-line of life has been hung full of ghastly warnings, but we go to extremes just the same.

North Dakota was no exception. It also created an Industrial Commission composed of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose duties, in addition to the things that usually keep such officials reasonably occupied, were:

To build elevators and flour mills.

To loan State money to build homes.

To loan State money to farmers.

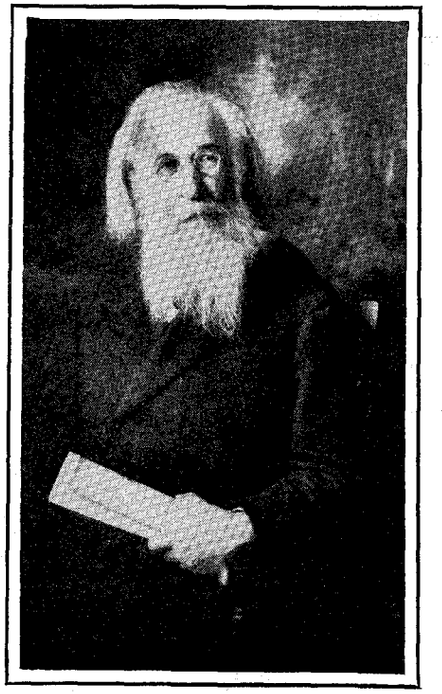
To create and operate a State bank.

A bond issue of about seventeen millions was voted to start these enterprises.

They gave the bank millions of money at once by forcing all State, county, and municipal treasurers to deposit only with this State Bank. They found it hard to sell State bonds, the Socialists say, because of the Eastern bankers' boycott. The Commission was not to be deterred, however, and advanced current bank funds—really the deposits of State official treasurers.

One and a half millions went into a big mill and elevator now only half completed, one million into home-builders' houses, and a million and a half in farm loans. Then the money gave out, building stopped, loans ceased, and the bank was and still is in a comatose state. For several months it has failed to pay some checks against deposits.

The bank is open and seems to be doing business. I spent an afternoon at the bank with the secretary to the Industrial Commission, who seemed to be active in the bank's affairs. I analyzed their August statement with him, and when I came to an item of liabilities—"Registered Checks $209,000" (registered for payment when they get the cash)—I asked if that was the basis of a claim that had been made that the bank was insolvent. He said he supposed so, but that they paid all personal and company checks, registering (holding up) only checks on public funds.



JUDGE JAMES E. ROBINSON
One of the five Judges of the Supreme Court of North Dakota

The Commission does not seem to be able to make any showing of profits for the State that justify these ventures. Charges of extravagance and ignorance may or may not be true, but the credit of the State has been damaged by failure to market their bonds and carry the programme through.

Under the old régime taxes were low. Now they are high, including a State income tax up to 10 per cent. This is all discouraging to new industries and investors.

North Dakota has vast deposits of lignite coal quite unused. Here is a loss far greater than all losses by corporate greed.

When some of the League leaders denounced the conspiracy of capitalists in the East to me, I replied that North Dakota had a perfect right to try any experiment she pleased with her own money, but when she planned things to be done with "Eastern money" she had better first catch the Eastern money.

He is a rare investor who would help them in spite of their denunciation and distrust.

The Governor tells me that the League has won seven popular elections. They changed their Constitution—have a referendum and recall, and incidentally elected many officials, including a State Supreme Court.

I met Judge Robinson. He has such a patriarchal appearance that he might be called North Dakota's Grand Old Man. He told me that when he went on the State Supreme Court bench he determined to strike a blow at "the law's delays." He kept a tab on the absences of his four colleagues, and at the end of the first week published his record in the newspapers. He continued that week after week. I exclaimed: "Didn't you have an awful row on your hands, Judge?" He said, "Yes." But he persisted, and the judges very soon cut out their "other engagements," their ease and personal convenience, and went to work, like the hired men that they are.

Judge Robinson's reform cannot be credited to the League or its influence, but only to his personal force of character. I know nothing about his decisions or his judicial poise. I believe him, however, to be an asset to his State.

North Dakota is befuddled and mortified by the present plight of the Industrial Commission. Having a recall law, they propose to use it. They have got over seventy thousand signatures, and a legal call has been issued for an election the last of October. If the movement is successful, it will recall the Governor from the capital and send him back to his farm. It will also kick the Attorney-General and the Secretary of Agriculture out of their offices. Many charges circulate about the last two, but the Governor is principally condemned for being the "tool of Townley."

Townley holds no office but that of the head of the Non-Partisan League, every member of which is supposed to have paid $16 for initiation and two years' dues. They get some newspapers and political orders, while "Townley gets the money." The total of this money is very large—perhaps two millions or more.

There is no doubt that this money, along with the political support of an indignant multitude of farmers, has been given the League. There is also no doubt that about all the League has given North Dakota is business and financial *indigestion*. Will the State throw it up through political recall, or keep it down until the next regular election?

Feeling is running high. Few will

WHAT NORTH DAKOTA OUGHT TO DO

(With apologies for intruding where no advice is asked)

RECONSIDER and abolish the venture in mills, elevators, and banks.

Throw out the Socialists who are anti-capital and incapable of constructive leadership.

Keep the grain, tax, and other reforms, with such modifications as experience may suggest.

Keep in some capacity of service the men, like Governor Frazier and Judge Robinson, who, in spite of League handicaps, are working honestly for the good of the State.

And, above all, diversify industries and forget animosities.

Then will calm succeed the storm
With or without so much reform.

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talk calmly. The League has forced the farmers into a partnership with union labor, mostly railway labor. I said to one State official: "Your principal burden is heavy freight charges on your wheat. Aren't you paying too much for railway labor?" He replied: "If the railways would quit stealing from us, there would be low rates for us and high wages for their men." No suggestion or thought of interest to the railway investors. Only blessings for Mr. Farmer and Mr. Railroad Labor. He certainly had not thought this railway question clear through. They haven't thought anything clear through, or, if they have, they have kept their conclusions to themselves.

WANTED—MOTIVES FOR MOTHERHOOD

BY ETHEL WADSWORTH CARTLAND

WHEN I had been only four months married, a college friend, herself now the mother of several children, who had been very kind to me, advised me not to have a family—at least not for some time. She was an influential woman in the town. I know she thought she was doing me a kindness in endeavoring to show me how to avoid having children, but she could not read my heart. Every time she introduced the subject my whole nature went into uncontrollable revolt. I gently changed the subject; but in a few days she again attempted to advise me about this. Again I refused to talk about it, and a third time she vainly broached the subject. But every time she spoke a voice within my heart cried loudly, despairingly, to me:

"If you do not have your children now, you will never dare to have them. You are twenty-six years old, and that is a very good age at which to begin having children. Later on you will be afraid. You will do as others do. You will have excuses—every one does. You will be sorry when it is too late for us. We call to you to give us birth!"

And I remembered how even before I was married I used to long for a child of my own to love, to caress, to guide, to cherish. My friend (for she was a friend and a loyal one) gave up the effort. Perhaps she thought me more sophisticated than I had seemed. Certainly she knew that I did not wish to discuss the subject. In a few months I discovered that I might at least expect to have a child of my own.

Our income was small. We set ourselves the task of increasing it, and succeeded. We economized and went without many enjoyable things cheerfully and ungrudgingly. Not only one child, but four dear little ones have come to our home, all normal and promising. Our income has steadily increased along with our increasing expenses. I have had a maid whenever I needed one. We have had a good home in the different parsonages (my husband is a clergyman). We have had a simple but abundant and most nourishing table. Not one of our children has ever had a sickness so serious that more than one doctor's visit has been necessary, and my own health remains the same as ever, a bountiful, overflowing vitality.

When my second child came, very little comment was made to me except thankful joy that I looked and seemed so well. But when my third child was expected, several of my friends condoled with me as though it were a great misfortune that had happened to me. When this last baby was expected, dismay filled the hearts of all my friends. They seemed to expect me to go into a decline, or to have a paralytic stroke, or some other dreadful visitation of woe.

"Why, Ethel, you're a wonder! I don't know how you stand it!" they all chorused.

"So many children!" they exclaimed; "and you take it so calmly."

"Well, I don't think four is such a very big family," I would respond, cheerfully. "Our grandmothers had, most of them, eight or ten; they survived the experience and lived to a ripe old age, and so shall I. My mother had six children, and I ought not to be discouraged with four."

"But don't you think, Ethel," asked one friend, anxiously, "that when a woman has so many children so near together that, even supposing she does not overwork and takes the best care of herself as you do, the *children* are apt to be delicate?"

"Certainly not," I responded. "This last baby is the heaviest and strongest child at his age of the four I have had. You don't see any indications of weakness in him, do you?"

"Oh, no; only I thought I had heard some one say that."

"Yes," said I, "I have heard the same thing, but I have yet to see it. I know well a hardy German mother who has had ten children. The first, a boy, was still-born. Of the nine others, five girls and four boys, the youngest, now a young man, is the healthiest, brightest, and most amiable of them all. But of course too much hard work along with the raising of a family will kill anybody, even the babe unborn."

Not one of my friends ever expressed the hope that I should have a *large* family. Indeed, they seemed to consider four more than enough; and yet they loved and admired the children in all their little ways and speeches. They seemed, however, to think there were *so many.*

A friend of my husband's who has five children, and is a very cultivated and prosperous business man, recently confided in my husband, whom he knew to possess four children, the fact that at the birth of his last child he was actually ashamed to tell of the event, even to his closest friends, for fear they would despise and criticise him for it. With tears in his eyes, for he is a most tender-hearted man, he assured my husband that his wife was especially anxious to have this child, and declared that nothing in all the world gave him so much pleasure as having little folks about him, and that, if it were not for the unkind feeling among the relatives, they would plan for a sixth child.

"There is no reason in the world," he declared, "why we should not have another child except the deplorable state of public opinion."

INDEED, I have envied the ignorant and foreign mothers of our slums who feel themselves honored in bearing children. They go everywhere that they desire; to weddings and every amusement place, and their condition and appearance are like a badge of honor—in fact, like the empty sleeve of the war veteran, everywhere honored by old and young alike. But often, when I have been walking along the public street, I have seen girls and boys staring impudently and scornfully at me, and I have gone home with all the pleasure and benefit of the walk in the fresh air worse than taken away. The foolish fears would come whenever I remembered their expressions; and at the very time when I should rightly have spent hours in the sunlight and open air I could not bring myself to the point of stirring out of the house. I *would* not do what some women do in order to hide what should be a woman's crowning blessing. However, I am well acquainted with a woman who told my mother and myself that before her fourth and fifth children were born she laced herself as tight as possible and wore her corsets to bed. The effect on the children, now young people, is terrible. Her three oldest children have been healthy, but the two youngest were ruined before they were born. The son is too delicate to work steadily at anything, and the daughter has epileptic fits. This mother was not unwilling to have the children, but public opinion led her to try to conceal what no married woman ever needs to be ashamed of.

Before the coming of one of my children there lived just across the street another professional man and his wife. They have no children. Day after day, as I sat in the sheltered garden or by the window, sewing and planning for

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the dear little child to come, this woman across the way tripped carelessly by, ever free, ever gay. She never stopped to talk; she never called on me. At every social event she was popular, at every club meeting and dance, at the opera and the theater, at every reception and afternoon tea, always radiant, fresh, and delicately gowned, sweetly inviting homage. Through all this, however, she completely ignored me just across the way, nor apparently noticed the little children on our lawn. I *felt* that she thought me ignorant and vulgar, and into the gray monotony of days and nights crept an unknown bitterness. Why should I have all that pain and care, no more a duty or necessity for me than for her? Why should every social joy and entertainment be hers, while I, who was bearing the heaviest burden in all the world—the burden of maternity—the fruit of which is society itself, felt ostracized from all its festivities? Suppose I had gone to any social affair, should I have been welcome? No!

It is now in our conservative old New England towns as it would have been in the old school reader's story of the Roman matron Cornelia if, when Cornelia had shown before the company her two sons, with the remark, "These are *my* jewels," they had all risen and derided her.

It takes idealism in life to sacrifice the present to the future. The democracy to come will be the land of the idealists. It is inevitably so.

Of course, while more or less secluded at home and shunning public places where I was not welcome, I did a great deal of reading as fancy led me, trying to enliven my days with light, frolicsome literature. Every joke book, funny cartoon, and magazine of wit and humor was a boon to me. A load borne cheerily is a load borne well.

But, oh, these popular "best-seller" books and cheap popular magazines! Everywhere is the insipid girl's face on the cover, with the whole reading public apparently bowing down before the pretty, idle, inane, slouching, and dilettante girl, conspicuous for no achievement (not even for simple innocence) and renowned only for a physical beauty skin deep, and maybe not as deep as that. Bah! she is the girl who sees only the pocketbook and can be purchased like a top or a whistle by any little callow lad whose father's shoes are too big for him! Not a word—not a word anywhere of that daring woman who like the diver descends the awful depths of the unknown to seek the living "pearl that hath no price." Not a word of that mature, thoughtful woman with a mind as well as a face who labors conscientiously day and night, like the engineer who goes tapping, tapping, tapping with his hammer all over the great black engine, noting with scrupulous nicety its every part and condition before he trusts a hundred lives to its speed.

American parents! For how long will you continue to buy and read and have in your house for your boys and girls to read the vapid moonings of the young lovers—in what is designated their calf love—no more like real love than moonlight is like sunlight? At the age of adolescence, of all ages the most unbalanced and dangerous, you give them ever that which renders them still more so! When in her depressed and weary condition the expectant mother reads these books and magazines, she realizes perhaps for the first time what is the real psychological teaching of such trash. The pretty young girl travels ideally along on the insecure edge of a man's brute passion, so delightfully dangerous on paper, meets all these happy but wholly impossible adventures, and ends with the so-called *birth of love* in her own soul, but which, sad to tell, the discerning reader recognizes as nothing but the awakening of the sex impulse in the immature heroine. Some time, later on, not in the story, the poor, foolish heroine would in real life awaken to her bitter delusion, perhaps to seek the divorce court for incompatibility of temper.

In every way we are rushing the immature girl into the limelight to her own harm, asking too much of her in public and not enough of her in private life.

A former neighbor proudly remarked to me once that *her* daughter washed no dirty old dishes nor was tied down in any other way. She, the mother, did all the dishes and the family housework herself. She wanted her daughter to *enjoy herself* while she was young! Yes, the mother meant well, but what was the result? She unfitted a naturally able and willing girl for any serious responsibility in life, through which alone life's greatest and most lasting happiness can ever come.

Another friend aspires socially for her daughter, and rushes her day and night from one festivity to another. Any young man who has an automobile at his disposal may take the girl out at any time. What is the result? The undisciplined, ignorant girl, too much away from her mother at this critical age, is very indiscreet in her conduct (to put it mildly). Certainly she will make a shallow if not wicked woman.

These two types of girlhood are met everywhere, and become the childless wives we meet every day. They will accept no responsibility. They are parasites, as their mothers trained them to be.

If the effect of this undeserved and premature attention is pernicious on the young girl, its effect on that sad, child-bearing mother pushed unjustly to the background is *equally so*. In the very time of her life when a woman most needs the kindnesses and joys of society they are every one snatched away, so that her mental sufferings are doubly and needlessly severe.

At the age of adolescence, through their teens when physical natures mature and surge at times ferociously against the leash, when they have not yet matured mentally to correspond, then in that weak period, only temporary and soon to be adjusted, we thrust them callously into every kind of seductive temptation, often without warning or advice, and then unreasonably bewail the ruin we ourselves have contrived. What else could we have expected?

It cannot be possible that any one is so lacking in knowledge of human nature as to imagine that our American girls, petted and indulged from the cradle to the marriage altar, will *voluntarily* undertake the complete self-abnegation that the conscientious bearing and rearing of a *large* family involves unless persuaded to it by noble resolve. Personally, I am as vigorous physically and as courageous in my character as was my grandmother who bore and reared eight children, and who lived to the age of eighty-eight, able to care for herself almost till the day she died. I *could* go on and have four children more, a family equal to hers, but I question whether, after all, in the face of the surrounding disapproval, a larger family is a *duty*. So far no just recognition or token of encouragement comes to me from anywhere. And if I—whom an inherited Quaker conscience has rendered quite sensitive to the summons of duty, and whom exceptional experience has taught a willingness to bear present pain for the sake of future joy—am almost ready to abandon the thankless undertaking, what shall we expect of the average and timid woman?

The Government can do much—indeed, it should be the first to put American motherhood in the position of the ancient Hebrew motherhood, so happy, so secure!

The churches can do much in remembering not only the sick, but the lonely, depressed, expectant mother in those long, weary days of waiting that precede the birth of a child.

Protect—at whatever cost to the State—the indigent and laboring mothers; give the girls a living wage, that they be not driven beyond their strength; they are our future motherhood. Let the State pay for confinement expenses; the doctors have gone up in their prices.

But after all this—listen, *mothers!* It is not enough that the State do its share in righting this wrong to our sex and our God-given duty—*you* must do equally effective work. Hereafter let the American mother not only give her little child of either sex an honest explanation of the origin of human life, but let her also teach that the *family* is the type of normal life, and that the *large* family (at least four children) is a matter of pride to the whole country. Let her teach that fatherhood and motherhood are the very greatest experiences of life—most sacred, most important, most ennobling, deepening to the character and involving the very existence and continuance of the Nation, and that, *not a happy marriage alone*, but *a large family of children*, is the ideal destiny for childhood's ambition.

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THE GREATNESS OF DANTE

BY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN

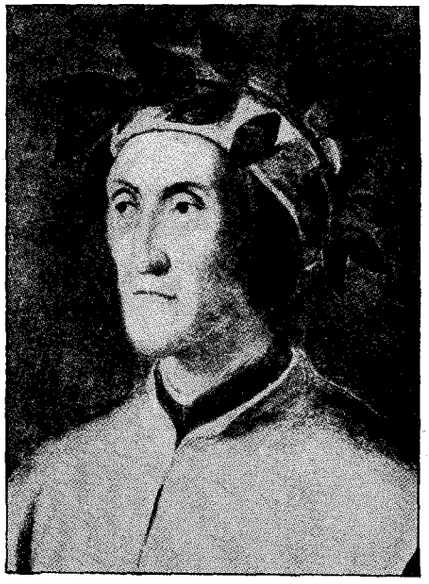
WHY is it that the sixth centenary of the death of a Florentine who was an inheritor of all the traditions of what are called the "dark ages" should be celebrated greatly in every civilized nation of the world today? Japan, a country which would seem to have little sympathy with the philosophy and the religion of Dante and his ideal of chivalric love, is not behindhand in its acclamation of the poet of the "Divine Comedy," though the Turks will have none of Dante because he put Mohammed into hell as a corrupter of Christianity. And in England, whose popular writers give us an impression that there is nothing in common between mediævalism and the Anglo-Saxon temperament, we find Dante occupying a place of his own, even above that of Milton. Dante was akin to Shakespeare in his humanity; he used his perfect art in putting his philosophy of life and of death into human forms; but, though Dante is mentioned in the same breath with Shakespeare and Cervantes and with Goethe, he holds a special place; he is of their family, but a creature apart.

While Dante (Durante Alighieri) is, first of all, intensely Florentine, local and Italian, he is, above all things, universal. It is futile to compare his genius with that of Goethe, for Goethe's philosophy of life—especially Goethe's ethics of life—was plastic and almost as soluble as Tolstoy's. Both Dante and Goethe believed in one great truth—not so strongly stated by Goethe as it might have been—that man is led upward through love and through the love of woman. Gretchen, in "Faust," suffers, sins; she would save Faust, the sensual, restless, worldly, and material figure of man; but she would save him, in spite of his will. Dante's pearl of womanhood, Beatrice, must control Dante's heart and will before she can save him.

Having seen her while still a child, he describes himself in one of the most beautiful passages of the "Vita Nuova"—which Symons translates as the "Youthful Life" when it is really the "New Life"—as possessed by love. It is not until his eighteenth year that, filled with the dreams of the Provençal troubadours, he wrote his first sonnet in honor of this Beatrice who represents love to him. He dares not speak to her, he worships her from afar; gradually she becomes the guide of his heart, step by step, to the love of God. His intellectual guide is his adored poet, Virgil.

The Greeks were little known to Dante. Aristotle had inspired the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas, in which Dante was an adept; but it was love, chaste and divine, that led him to those great heights from which he could view the world of the present and future as from a high mountain.

To many of us Dante is but a name, he is more talked about than read, though the best and most beautiful translations into English ever made have been done by Americans; and one of the most appealing of essays, which is read wherever Dante is read, is by James Russell Lowell. It is to Lowell that we owe that fine illustration of the



THE YALE DANTE

This portrait is now preserved, with many other precious examples of old Italian painting, in the Art Gallery of Yale University

universal appeal of Dante where he compares the poet to the creator of a great Gothic cathedral—like that at Chartres or at Rheims. And even the cursory reader of the "Inferno"—the "Purgatorio" and the "Paradiso" are too much neglected—must see the resemblance between the poem and the interiors of those cathedrals which represent all phases of time and eternity, the splendid spires, the little carvings of the vices and infirmities of man, the hideous gargoyles, and the exquisite interlacing of slender branches that seek to twine themselves into the heavens. The "Paradiso" has been compared to a great wood of beeches and oaks, whose boughs let in the rose of the sunrise and the gold and the gray of the coming night as the day changes.

There are certain passages in the "Inferno" which nearly everybody knows. And these are the passages which appeal most to that human pity and sympathy which cause Dante to love the sinner while he hates the sin. Sin with him, as in the intellectual consciousness of the men about him, was an offense, a willful offense, against love, against loyalty, against nature, against art—in a word, against truth and God.

The offense must be willful, or it did not deserve the punishment of hell. According to the teachings of the Church, there were very different kinds of sin. The sins of the flesh were more to be pitied and condoned than the sins of the intellect. The fidelity of Dante to the teachings of Catholic theology, which in its essentials is unchangeable, permitted Dante to be placed among the doctors of the Church by Raphael in the famous "Disputà." In the "Divine Comedy"—he uses "comedy" in a higher sense than Balzac uses it—he condenses for us and makes a *summa* of the motives that led men to endure, to enjoy, and to make the best of their lives during the Middle Ages.

He does not foresee the skepticism of the coming Renaissance, though he makes Farinata and Frederick II and Cardinal Ubaldini inhabitants of hell in the Tenth Canto, and he does not hesitate to put there also Pope Anastasius, "*lo qual trasse Fotin della via dritta.*"[1]

This surprised no one at the time, for it is a doctrine of the Church that a pope is not impeccable, and that when he sins against truth he ceases to be pope. He is not less inflexible to Popes Nicholas III and Boniface VII, whom he places in the circle of the Simonists. It may be remarked that Dante had the audacity to promise Boniface hell three and one-half years before that Pope died. To Boniface, thinking that Boniface is already in the Inferno, Pope Nicholas says: "Art thou so quickly sated with the spoils with which thou didst use, to take the Beautiful Lady treacherously, and then do evil to her!" "La Bella Donna" is the Church. Dante rebukes Nicholas and asks how much wealth our Lord required of St. Peter before he put the keys into his keeping. "*Certo non chiese se non; 'viemmi retro'*" (Truly he asked naught but "follow me").

Dante was the most devout of Catholics and of Italians; the dearest aspiration of his soul and heart was that Italy might be united in one great nation, with the Emperor as the secular head and the Pope as the spiritual; but he believed that the donation of Constantine to the Popes, which was the origin of their temporal power, had brought many evils on Italy and the world. He says, sadly:

> Ahi, Constantin, di quanto mal fu matre,
> non la tua conversion, ma quella dote
> che da te prese il primo ricco patre!

But there is no irreverence here. The avaricious shepherds are rebuked for their unrepentant blasphemy against the perfection of the Spouse of Christ, whom they have sworn to serve in all purity. One of the qualities which makes Dante appeal to the heart of the world is his unflinching moral courage; he knows how to be angry with unrighteousness and, according to St. Paul, to sin not. And another appealing quality is that

[1] "Whom Photinus drew from the straight way."

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FALTONI'S DANTE, FROM THE FRESCO BY GIOTTO

The mark under the eye indicates the mutilation caused by pulling a nail out of the plaster on which the portrait was painted

THE PALATINE MINIATURE

THE NAPLES BUST

THE RICCARDIAN MINIATURE

PORTRAITS OF DANTE

The pictures here reproduced (by permission) are from "Portraits of Dante," by Richard Thayer Holbrook, published by Houghton Mifflin Company. The author gives the following "pedigree" of the numerous portraits of Dante, in the order of their authenticity as likenesses of the poet: Giotto's portrait, a fresco painting which was discovered in 1840 in Florence but was damaged and then unskillfully restored; the Palatine Miniature, a water-color in an old manuscript discovered in the National Library in Florence; the "Naples bust," attributed to Donatello, but "largely an ideal portrait made four or five generations after Dante's death;" the Riccardian Miniature, found in an old manuscript, and probably copied from the Naples bust; the Torrigani death-mask (regarded as a "false relic"); and numerous modern portraits

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he is so intensely in love with humanity. There is one passage of the "Inferno" which even those who have only heard of it in lectures and conversations know by heart. Tennyson has paraphrased it in

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.

This passage is the speech of Francesca:

Nessun maggior dolore,
che ricordarsi del tempo felice
nella miseria.

The addition to this appealing cry is "and this thy teacher knows" (*e cio sa il tuo dottore*). The teacher alluded to is Virgil, who expresses the same thought, which is common to all humanity.

The divine law is inflexible. Dante admits this; but his heart is torn over the eternal grief of the two lovers. In the case of his old tutor, Brunetto Latini, modern rigidity is shocked by his affection for the unspeakable sinner. Dante does not condone or forgive his sin against God and nature, but he is nevertheless grateful for the careful training which Brunetto gave him. And with Dante the crime does not blot out the greatness of the criminal. He knows that the essence of romance is the conflict between the desires of humanity and immutable law. The repositor of the philosophy of the Middle Ages, the inheritor of the spirituality of St. Francis and St. Dominic, he opened the way to the splendors of the Renaissance, but not to its skepticism.

Dante gave to Italy its language; and he was inspired to know that the beginning of the union of a dislocated nation is that it shall have one literary language. Since Dante became known to the Germanic and English speaking world, largely through the efforts of Goethe, his reputation has continued to increase. Changes in literary fashion have not dimmed it. The Puritan, whose ancestors had sworn by the barren theology of Milton, found that Dante allowed even a certain happiness in hell to the great of the world, like Homer and Plato; the agnostic came to worship at his shrine because of its intricate beauty; all Christians see in the "Divine Comedy," in the "Purgatorio" and the "Paradiso," a sweetness and light and consolation which no other poet offers both to the heart and to the intellect. The "Vita Nuova" and the "Canzioniere" may be neglected; but the "Divine Comedy" must always remain a text-book of high reverence, of lofty motives, spiritual and political, for those who would think well and live rightly.

THE GREY-ROOM OF THE RIALTO

BY NEWTON FUESSLE

DOWN on the frontiers of Manhattan Island, where Eleventh Avenue consists mostly of warehouses and trucks and stevedores, there stands an ancient and honorable edifice known as Cain's Storehouse.

Its fire-resisting roof shelters the raw materials of more romance than any edifice other than the British Museum. It is the ghostly habitat of countless vanquished dreams and burned-out aspirations. Shakespeare would feel singularly at home among its bins and dusty compartments. Along the shadowy aisles and passageways of this extraordinary retreat are to be found mountains and streams and historic castles; there are Venetian lagoons and Oriental bazaars, dungeons and imposing mansions. There are tons of apparel for all sorts and conditions of men and women, from the fantastic footgear of Robin Hood to the gilt slippers of modern ballrooms.

Motor vans bearing its name rumble ceaselessly over New York's cobblestones, and nearly always there is something sinister about the comings and goings of these uncommon carriers. For Cain's differs from nearly every other storehouse in America. Its floor space is unlike that which harbors one's household furniture between apartment-house leases; one stores one's furniture with relief at the cessation of housekeeping cares, and sends for it a little later with hope renewed. But Cain's loads come mainly from narrow passageways leading to tall doors—the doors of the Rialto.

When a play has run its course, its scenery and properties are hustled to Cain's Storehouse. Maybe these accouterments are destined to be brought forth for a revival of the piece at a later date; but oftener Cain's means *finis*. It is the *bête noir* of the producer who sinks his money in a new play, and particularly of the actors who appear in its parts. A few years back as brief a period as only two or three nights sometimes elapsed between a brave *première* and Cain's Storehouse. But now a new contract has been forced upon the managers by the Actors' Equity Association that requires a fortnight's notice before the termination of a player's engagement, which means that Broadway's booby prizes can no longer be won in a night or two.

The Actors' Equity Association scored its huge expansion of membership several years ago during the memorable strike which closed the doors of practically all of New York's theaters. There has since been passed a ruling that has converted the American stage into a closed shop. Unless a player has a card in the Association, which belongs to the American Federation of Labor, he cannot act.

If George M. Cohan, the actor-manager, attempts to appear on any American stage this fall, the scene-shifters, electricians, and musicians will walk out. Cohan, having fought the Equity since its coming into power, steadfastly refuses to have anything to do with it. It is said that a few weeks ago in Boston, when he notified the members of one of his companies that he would not retain them under the terms of the Equity contract, they left his employ in a body, headed by Fritzi Scheff.

The one-time leadership of Mr. Cohan and his enormous personal popularity among actor-folk have been sacrificed to this feud of his with the Equity. Should this spectacular actor-manager relent, however, confess to an error of judgment, and apply for a card in the Equity, the chances are that he might be then and there elected president of the union. If he does not relent, even "The Tavern" may land in Cain's Storehouse.

There was a time when a producer could rehearse a company for six months, without pay; to-day the rehearsal is limited to two weeks, after which the payment of salaries must begin. Before the union, chorus girls had to buy their own silk stockings and pay their own Pullman fares and figure out a way to get back to New York if the show happened to close on the road. But the union has eliminated all that.

It used to be the custom among some of the managers to let a competent actor create a rôle at rehearsal, and then to discharge him without cause before the opening and substitute a cheaper one who had been studying the other's work during these prolonged periods of unpaid rehearsals. The union has put a stop to that sort of thing.

There was a time when a sensitive player could be treated like a dog by an insolent manager without the slightest recourse. To-day every member of the Equity has ten thousand members solidly behind him, together with their adroit executives, resourceful lawyers, and a well-filled treasury.

There was a time when a fly-by-night producer could organize a company on a shoe-string and drag them off on a barn-storming expedition by dint of valiant promises and guaranties; but to-day the Equity makes it its business to look carefully into the backing and financial strength of every producer, and if there is any question of his ability to carry out his promises the union warns its members that they ally themselves with the project at their own risk.

Playwrights and managers may still tremble when they think of Cain's dusty grey-room of the Rialto, but their actors have the comfort of knowing that they have at least two weeks' pay coming to them, and that if the production hits the rocks somewhere in the provinces their fares must be paid back to New York.

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THE MISTRESS OF THE GULLS

PICTURE FROM AN OUTLOOK READER

The picture was taken at La Jolla, a suburb of San Diego, California. "My niece," says our contributor, "is feeding her bird family. The sea-gulls are very tame; they come to meet her as she leaves our bungalow on the cliff"

From Florence Hawkes, Elizabeth, N. J.

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THE BOOK TABLE

SOME EXPERIMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL REORGANIZATION[1]

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

FOUR Wisconsin manufacturers, wishing to know the best practice in dealing with labor which this country affords, financed the bulk of traveling expenses for a group of teachers and professors to make the necessary investigation. This group visited some thirty establishments during the summer of 1919, from Wisconsin to Maine. Out of the thirty establishments visited they have reported in this book upon eighteen of them, giving in the last five chapters their own inferences.

There is one very encouraging feature in this report: the general agreement of the committee that there is going on in this country a moral conversion of employers "from business to humanity." This phrase we interpret to mean that employers are coming gradually to see that their employees are not mere bits of machinery, and that the objects of employers and employees should be not merely the making of money, but the rendering of service in which they should have a common interest, human as well as financial. How large a proportion of employers have already caught this spirit cannot be told with accuracy. Statistics of the spirit are never trustworthy. The number is estimated to be from ten to twenty-five per cent of the employers of organized labor; but whether this includes the great organizations, such as mines and railways, we do not know.

The "inferences" which occupy the last five chapters of the book indicate some interesting conclusions. They are such as these:

The investigators do not find that labor wants participation in the responsibility of ownership or of management. Even where there is shown a desire and some capability for a share in the management of the industry, there is no desire to share in the financial responsibility. Even Socialists recognize the fact that the average laborers are not yet ready for that common control which is the dream of Socialism, and that for it an elaborate programme of education is a prerequisite.

They do not want representation in the Boards of Directors, or at least they are not satisfied with any such representation. "The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor went on record against the bill introduced in the Legislature of 1919 to require an employee member on every Board of Directors. They insisted that one lone member on such a Board would be either a dupe or a cat's-paw of the company unless he had an invincible organization behind him to help direct his policy and to hold him responsible for his acts."

A share in the profits of the concern is in itself unsatisfying. It is apt to be regarded as a substitute for higher wages,

International

PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS ADDRESSING A MEETING

especially when the labor dividend is not declared until the end of the year.

But working men do want "security of the job." As the average investor wants not so much great dividends as assurance that the investment is safe and the dividends will continue to be paid, so the working man wants not so much great wages as reasonable assurance that in the ups and downs of business he will not be thrown out of employment. The dread of falling into the ranks of the unemployed is a common experience of the working man, and "socialism, anarchism, and trade-unionism all have their source in this fear of unemployment and the inability of capitalism to give security to the job as it has given security to the investment." Professor Commons believes that "management can provide security of the job if security is deemed important enough."

To substitute hope of future prosperity shared by the worker with the management, in place of fear of unemployment coming apparently from the management upon the worker he knows not why, is one of the secrets of successful dealing with the labor problem.

If it were true that working men only want justice and employers were always willing to deal justly with their employees, the difficulty of working out a plan for securing the accomplishment of this mutual desire would not be great. But there are four obstacles which those who are studying this problem, whether in the library or the factory, must reckon with.

A long period of ill-organized industry has created mutual suspicion—in the management suspicion of the workers, in the workers suspicion of the management. This suspicion is enhanced by the fact that in many industries a large proportion of the workers are foreigners who are not familiar with American ideals nor even with the English language, and that there are agitators, some of them malignant mischief-makers, some of them impracticable idealists, who promote misunderstanding and create ill will. And there are organizations of labor, on the one side, and of capital, on the other, which almost inevitably tend to keep up the separation between the two classes whose fundamental interests are, if not one and the same, at least dependent each upon the other.

There are two reasons why this volume should be of great value to high-minded men in both ranks.

Its study of and report upon eighteen experiments in the development of better relations between the laborers and the capitalists indicate a variety of methods which can be, because they have been, pursued with success. These reports make it, we think, clear that no one method is practicable in all industries and under all circumstances; that a great deal more depends upon the men who are carrying out the method, whatever it may be, than upon the method which has been adopted. Sometimes the old autocratic relations between management and labor are continued, but not the old autocratic spirit; and the working men, if convinced that the management regards their interests as well as those of the capitalists, are generally contented to leave their interests in the hands of the management. Sometimes a judicial system is organized for the purpose of settling controversies when they arise between the working men and the management, and, if this judicial system is animated by a judicial spirit, it has often succeeded in diminishing, if not eliminating altogether, industrial controversies. Sometimes a central body containing representatives of both laborers and capitalists is organized. This body does not wait until a controversy has arisen between the management and the laborers. It operates as a get-together club by keeping the two forces in constant communication and co-operation with each other. The book gives reports of several organizations which have pursued in slightly different ways this method of preserving and promoting mutual good understanding. The course of the Pennsylvania Railway reported by Mr. Rogers in a recent issue of The Outlook affords a striking illustration of this method. So does the story of the White Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio, which increased in five

[1] Industrial Government. By John R. Commons. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

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years its production value from $9,000,000 to over $35,000,000, more than doubled the number of its employees, increased the earnings of its employees one hundred and eleven per cent, and continued to pay eight per cent on its capital stock, the amount to which it had voluntarily limited itself. A not less striking illustration is afforded by the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

The study of this book makes it, we think, reasonably clear that it is possible for employers to solve the labor problem by establishing human relations with their employees, by giving to them fully and frankly information respecting the character and progress of the business in which both are engaged, and by conducting their industry, not merely to make money, but in the very process of making money to make contented, happy, and growing men, and to do this by whatever method will best establish personal relations between the management and the employees.

In this endeavor the employers will find, however, two obstacles which only time, patience, and the moral development of the community can fully overcome. One of these is the notion that corporations exist and are to be managed only for the benefit of the stockholders. A modification of this notion is expressed in the following quotation from a decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan: "A business corporation is organized and carried on primarily for the profit of the stockholders. The powers of the directors are to be employed for that end." We do not believe that this is either good philosophy or good law. We think that the trend of judicial decisions is toward the doctrine that the corporation is a creature of the State, is given certain special privileges in order that it may serve the community, and it must be administered for the benefit, not only of the stockholders, not only of those employed in the corporation, but of the community which has created it. The decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, if correctly reported by Miss Turner, is a relic of an old economic theory which economic scholars have already abandoned.

The other difficulty with which management has to contend is the existence of absentee owners. It has long been recognized that absentee landlords are the bane of any community upon which by greed, carelessness, or ignorance they have been fastened. The tendency of modern times to create a great body of absentee owners who have no other interest in the work which the mine, the railway, or the factory is carrying on than to get out of it the largest possible profits, is equally perilous to the development of the community, because equally perilous to the development of intelligent and interested industry and a legitimate distribution of wealth. The volume before us recognizes this danger and indicates one direction in which we may look for escape from it—namely, such a participation in the profits of industry and such a limitation on the dividends paid to those who take no part in the industry, that gradually the ownership will be vested mainly in those who are carrying on that industry, and there will no longer be the distinction which now too often exists between Management and Capital.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

CRYSTAL HEART (THE). By Phyllis Bottome. The Century Company, New York. $1.90.

A tale of tragedy and moral crisis and of one who walked undismayed among evils and troubles, the bearer of a flaming and cleansing Crystal Heart. The author of "The Dark Tower" here writes another romance of a modern and original type.

MOBY DICK; OR, THE WHITE WHALE. OMOO. TYPEE. By Herman Melville. Everyman's Library. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1 each.

Famous romances of the South Seas, still pleasing to read.

THIRTEEN TRAVELERS (THE). By Hugh Walpole. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

These travelers, each a type of London social life, are figuratively wanderers in the maze of after-war new growth, new obstacles, and new paths. They are all, men and women, influenced in conduct by their social type and personal history. Some of the resulting stories are touching, some bracing, some a little horrible. That they are well written is assured by their authorship.

UNCLAIMED LETTER (THE). By Anna McClure Sholl. Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia. $1.75.

A tale of crime and detection in which are answered the questions, Who pushed the victim into the quarry pit? Was it a man, or an astral embodiment of a dream? Also, Who posted a letter directed to "The Man Who Committed the Murder at"—the quarry aforesaid. The reader's curiosity is kept on the alert, and the incidents and mysteries are many and exciting.

BIOGRAPHY

PORTRAITS OF THE NINETIES. By E. T. Raymond. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $4.50.

One of the best recent books of reminiscence. We hope to return later to the subject for review and extract. Apart from its wealth of anecdote about famous men, the book is notable for its keen analysis of character and of the governing principles of famous Englishmen—Morley, Gladstone, Rhodes, and others. Mr. Raymond will be remembered as the author of a Life of Arthur Balfour of which we lately spoke.

ISABELLE LA GRANDE, REINE DE CASTILLE. Illustrated. By Jane Dieulafoy. Librairie Hachette, Paris.

The author of this volume was an intrepid traveler and archæologist; her name has been rendered famous because of her excavations at Susa. In 1914 she accompanied her distinguished husband to Morocco and at Rabat contracted the germs of the infection which finally brought about her death. This book represents her last labor. It is a worthy commemoration of the Queen who brought about the union of the Spanish provinces into one country, and who gave encouragement to the discoverer of our own land. Madame Dieulafoy's text bears the impression of authority, and her style has a Gallic delicacy and swing. The illustrations fit the text, and the volume is finely printed.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

HISTORY OF BELGIUM (A). By Emile Cammaerts. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.50.

From the distinguished Belgian who has written this history we have, as we might expect, a brilliant as well as an informing volume. It is a complete history of the Belgian nation. Some historians have not seen sufficient evidence of Belgian unity in olden times. This idea, however, is being dissipated by the more modern school, which discerns the assertion of unity again and again through various periods of early history. Again, the Belgian nationality is not regarded as having as much unity as it really has because that nationality is made up of two races, speaking different languages, the Flemish and French. We may remember, however, that these races have always been bound together by geographical, economic, and cultural conditions.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

PICTURE OF MODERN SPAIN (A). By J. B. Trend. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $4.50.

A valuable and scholarly interpretation of present-day political and social conditions in Spain and of contemporary Spanish literature. One of the most readable of recent books on its subject, by an author who is equally at home in discussing the politics, the novel, the drama, or the music of Spain.

WAR BOOKS

SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY'S DESPATCHES (June 1916–June 1917). With Specially Prepared Maps and Portraits. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

The World War brought about a number of disillusions, and Sir Archibald Murray must have been one of the disillusioned. Instead of heading the final British Palestine expedition, he was superseded by Lord Allenby. But Sir Archibald's work in Palestine was notable, and these volumes—one containing text, the other containing maps—are valuable to any student either of Palestine or of the war as it was conducted in the Orient.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKMAN'S MANUAL (THE). By Bessie Graham. The R. R. Bowker Company, New York. $2.50.

Commendable as a convenient guide to book knowledge. It is based on a course of lectures on book salesmanship. Its system of classification is novel and excellent. The comments on authors, editions, and the place in literature of individual works are discriminating.

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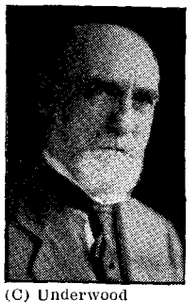
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MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN was United States Minister to Denmark from 1907 to 1918. He was born in Philadelphia in 1852. He has served in diplomatic capacities under three Presidential Administrations, and was slated by President Cleveland for a mission to Athens, Greece, but declined. He also declined ambassadorships to Vienna tendered him by Presidents Taft and Wilson. His home is in Brooklyn, New York.

COLBY MITCHELL CHESTER is a rear-admiral in the United States Navy. He was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1844. He has been Commander-in-Chief of the South Atlantic Squadron, was retired in 1906, and has held the chair of Naval Science at Yale University. His home is in Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS ROGERS has contributed to The Outlook on musical subjects. He was educated at Harvard and has been a singer and teacher of music since 1898. He has been an instructor of singing at Yale University and did extensive Y. M. C. A. work in France during the war. He is the author of "Some Famous Singers of the 19th Century."

WILLIAM C. GREGG has frequently contributed to The Outlook. He is President of the Gregg Company, Ltd., of Hackensack, New Jersey, manufacturers of car and railway equipment. He has been active in war drives. He was district manager of the War Work Campaign in northern New Jersey which raised over a million dollars.

ETHEL WADSWORTH CARTLAND is a *nom de plume*.

EDWARD L. DAVISON is one of England's younger poets. His poems have appeared in the "New Statesman," "The Westminster Gazette," London "Mercury," and other publications. His first book of poems was published last year. He was born in 1898 in Glasgow, was an officer in the R. N. V. R. from 1914 to the armistice, and served in the Intelligence Division at the Admiralty. He entered Cambridge in 1919, where he is editor of the "Cambridge Review," the oldest university journal in England, and is a leading member of the Union Society.

LADD PLUMLEY is fishing editor for "Field and Stream." He has contributed to The Outlook, "Scribner's," "Country Life," and "St. Nicholas."

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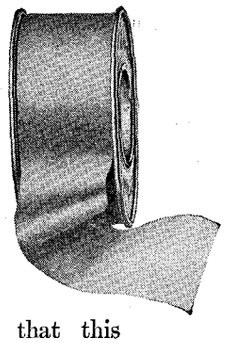

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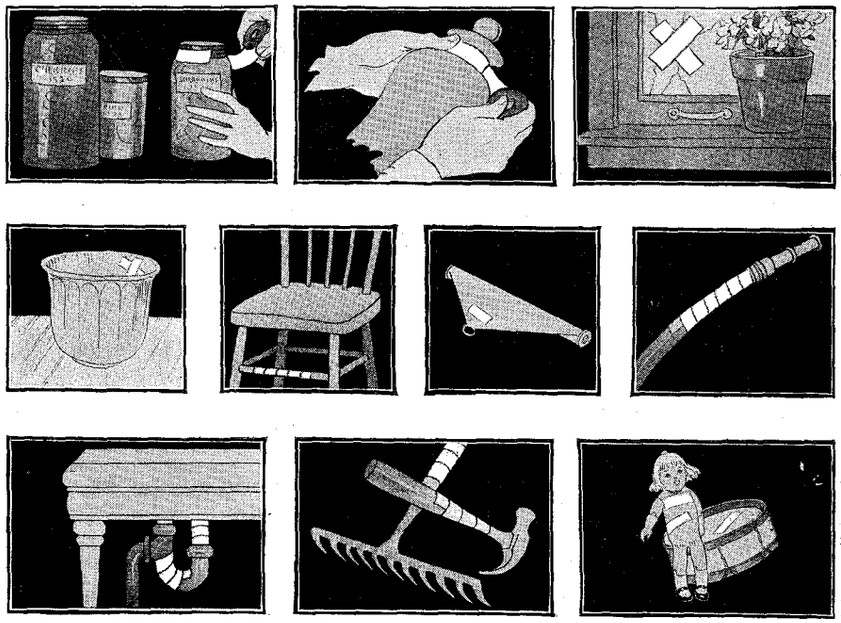

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BORN IN A CHEROKEE LOG CABIN

BY NED RED BIRD

The prize-winning letters in The Outlook's third contest, which called for stories of "Mine Own People," were published in The Outlook for September 21. This is one of the letters which failed to win a prize, but which certainly deserves publication.—THE EDITORS.

My American ancestry dates back beyond the landing of the Pilgrims. I hope the reader will not experience a feeling of race prejudice while perusing this narrative. I am not ashamed of my genealogy. God created my ancestry, and I am in no way responsible for my origin. I have made my friends and improved my sparse opportunities.

I was born in a log cabin in the Cherokee Nation, now a part of Oklahoma. My mother speaks, reads, and writes only the Cherokee language. This was the only language I learned before reaching manhood. My mother taught me at home to read and write in the Cherokee language. In the Cherokee alphabet there are eighty-seven characters, each representing a syllable. In other words, there are only eighty-seven syllables in the Cherokee language, and the different variations of the arrangements of the syllables constitute the words. To be able to read Cherokee one only has to learn the alphabet. I was about ten years old when mother began teaching me our alphabet, and at the end of three days I was reading Cherokee right along. This was no uncommon feat, for that was about the usual time it required a child of ordinary intellect to learn the Cherokee alphabet.

My father was a graduate of the Male Seminary of the Cherokee Nation, which gave him a good practical English education. But father was one of those old typical Indians, and it seemed like his educational advantages failed to remove from him many of the superstitions and erroneous ideas peculiar to his race.

In other words, he was utterly opposed to giving the Cherokee race an English education, and he refused to send his children to school. When I would ask him to allow me to attend school, he would exclaim, "Uh, uh! No school. School teach you to swear, steal, rob trains, forge checks, and get in the penitentiary." His argument was to the effect that the Indian was much better in his primitive state than when educated and enlightened; that, as there are no words in the Indian tongue by which one can take God's name in vain, he must learn the English language before he can violate this Biblical injunction; that an uneducated Indian was never known to commit a forgery.

While there was logic in some of his arguments, many of father's ideas were radically wrong and based upon inherent superstition and legendry. He did not believe in the advancement of his race in the knowledge of arts and science; but advocated the old Indian theory of "keeping the camp-fire burning." Consequently I was not allowed to attend school until after I had reached my majority and was no longer under obligations to obey parental injunctions. Then I spent a part of the proceeds from my Indian allotment in obtaining a practical English education.

While I have just as much racial pride as my pale-face brother and am proud of my genealogy, I am still prouder of taking advantage of the opportunities presented me to learn a few things outside of the narrow sphere encircling my primitive race. I am truly proud that I have learned enough words in the English language to express my thoughts without taking God's name in vain. I am proud I have learned the earth is round and not flat. I am proud I have learned that it is wrong and a lifetime disgrace to commit a forgery and get in the penitentiary. I am proud that I have learned that the warrior braves who slay their foes will not have any more stars in their crowns when they reach the "happy hunting grounds" than the meek and lowly child of God.

Oklahoma.

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FROM THE MAIL BAG

A NORTHERN WOMAN DEFENDS SOUTHERN MEN

I AM anxious, through your pages, to right a wrong, so I hope this may be published, in the interest of fairness.

I have been reading in your issue of September 21, under the title "Mine Own People," your "First Prize" article. Just because Miss Marshall may belong to a family where the parents were partial and ill-advised and the sons very selfish, still that hardly seems a reason for arraigning a whole section of country. I am a Northerner—on both sides—but

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for over thirty years I have spent the greater part of my time in the South, living as a boarder in a great many private Southern families and associating with their members on intimate terms. And this over a range of five States, from Virginia to Florida. Never have I known a single instance of the subservience of women to men. Indeed, in looking back, I recall more instances where the women seemed to have the upper hand. The Southern woman is fully emancipated, though for the past five years she and her Northern sisters have had to perform more drudgery, on account of scarcity of service.

I can hardly imagine where your writer can have lived; unless perhaps on a southern Mississippi plantation where some of the ideas left over from "before Civil War days" may still prevail. She says that "the Southerner still to a large extent regards a woman as a servant or a beautiful toy." She also says that she has "fought [in the person of her brother] that temper of which the Southerner is secretly proud and from which his women and servants suffer." She speaks of his "hard drinking, his gambling, his egotism that so often smothers ambition;" and in one paragraph she states that "the Southerner of Anglo-Saxon descent is a brute," and in the next paragraph that "a Southerner is chivalrous." Which does she mean? And here is a statement so astonishingly unfair as to be absurd, that "a sensitive, introspective person *invariably withers in the Southern home*"! I give one more quotation: "I had a good mind, but the Southerner considers that a liability in a woman." I myself saw no brutes; no white ladies regarded as servants. I do not believe that the Southerner "is proud of his temper," and I consider the majority of them very ambitious. Moreover, the Southern colleges for women are crowded with bright girls.

Thus a Northerner takes up the cudgels for "the Southerner" (poor fellow!) against one of his own section. And it is a comfort to know that Miss Marshall's "Own People" are not representative of the majority of American families, either North or South.

MARY G. ELLINWOOD.

THE PLIGHT OF THE MOJAVE-APACHE INDIANS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington

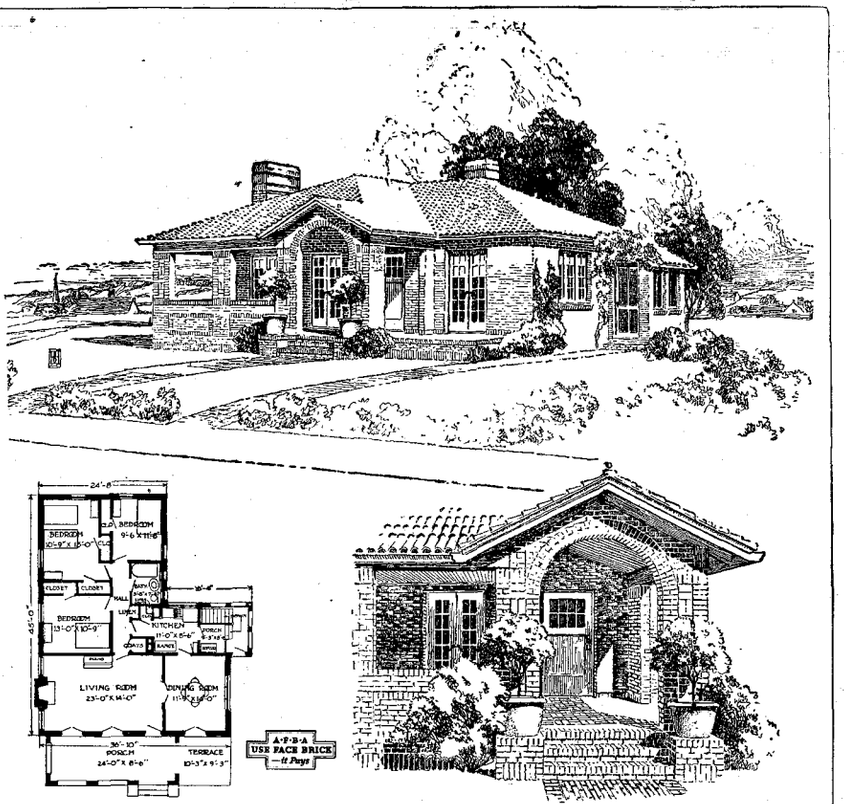
Editor of The Outlook.

My dear Sir:

My attention has been called to an article appearing in The Outlook under date of September 7 entitled "The Plight of the Mojave-Apache Indians." As the article is very misleading, particularly with reference to the inference that it is proposed or contemplated to remove the Indians from their reservation, I am giving you a brief statement of the facts, which I hope may be published for the information of those who may have been misled by reading the article in question.

Some twelve or thirteen years ago, the matter of the welfare of the Mojave-

(*Continued on page* 237)



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OPPORTUNITIES IN BOND INVESTMENTS

NO one who follows the stock market needs to be told that at the present time it is a weak, vacillating, uncertain affair. The volume of business is small, fluctuations, save in the case of a few speculative favorites, are narrow, and generally the trend has been downward.

The bond market, on the other hand, is booming. Prices for high-grade bonds have shown a steady improvement over a period of months, sales have been large, and prices have been gradually creeping up and up. Stocks may go begging, but bonds are in brisk demand. All of which goes to prove two things at least: First, that there is plenty of money available for the right kind of investments; and, second, that investors consider that bonds are in this category at present levels, long-term bonds particularly.

When business generally is poor and earnings are low, it is only natural that investors should seek to safeguard their funds as well as they can, and every one in the least familiar with finance knows that bonds are safer investments than stocks. This is one reason why the bond market is strong and the stock market weak. As a result of the fact that investors are seeking bonds the demand for this class of securities is increased, and increased demand is always followed by higher prices.

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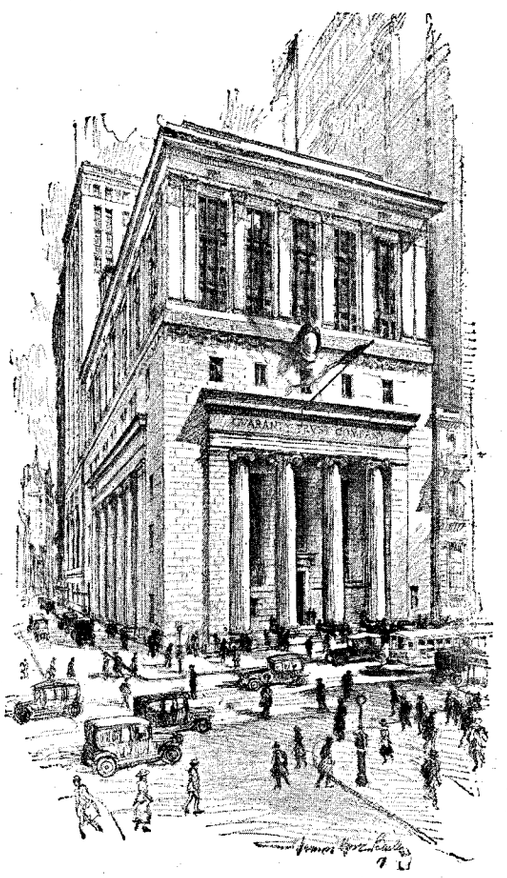

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Greater safety is not the only reason why bonds are the most popular investments to-day, however. Safety is a consideration of course; but isn't the fact that investors consider that bonds offer them safety combined with opportunity for high yield and probable profit the real reason for the prosperous state of the bond market?

We have emphasized in these pages more times than we can remember the fact that, due to the war and the conditions brought about by the war, money rates have been abnormally high. We have expressed it as our opinion that this condition was temporary and that money rates would gradually work downward and tend to approach those levels which were regarded as normal before they were upheaved by the great World War. Events have consistently tended to prove that our opinion was correct. Money is becoming cheaper and money rates are being lowered. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has recently reduced its rediscount rate to 5 per cent; commercial paper is being sold in the open market on a lower basis than it was, and bank reserves have been piling up. Money is bringing a lower return than formerly and high-grade securities are yielding less than formerly, which means, of course, that in the case of those issued some time ago they are increasing in price. New securities are being offered on a lower income basis. Foreign government bonds are now sold at a price to yield 7¼ per cent where a year or two ago the same government had to sell them to yield 8 per cent in order to attract investors; railways are selling equipment trust certificates to yield less than 6 per cent, and only a short time ago this would have been absolutely out of the question.

All of which goes to show that our abnormally high money rates are becoming things of the past. Investors who know their business—and, incidentally, have money to invest—realize that this is so and they are hurrying to buy bonds which will afford them a high return on their money over a period of years. They see the trend of the times, a lower rate for money and higher quotations for bonds, and they are rushing in to avail themselves of conditions which show signs of vanishing. They are buying bonds because they can figure their income from them with comparative safety and a reasonable degree of certainty. If they buy stocks, they feel that possibly they may make more money, but their chances of losing more are in equal proportion.

Figure it out for yourself. Suppose you had $100,000 to invest right now—would you buy bonds or stocks? Stocks can be purchased which will yield anywhere up to fifteen per cent on their purchase price; but this very fact shows that many people regard it likely that soon these same stocks may not yield anything at all. Stocks yield higher returns than bonds, and they yield more worries, too. Good bonds, on the other hand, are about as stable as investments can be. Their price will fluctuate according to prevailing conditions, but, all things being equal, you can count on a

The First Consideration in Making an Investment

SAFETY of principal should always be the foremost and guiding consideration in judging the respective merits of the investment offerings.

Securities offered to the investing public by the Old Colony Trust Company must be unquestionably sound. Ordinary prudence and the nature of our business demand this. In addition, they must, of course, insure a satisfactory return to their permanent holders.

This institution, through its Bond Department, offers an unusually complete service to investors. In every case, the special requirements of each individual investor are given thorough and unbiased consideration before a recommendation is made for the purchase or sale of securities.

Investments made through our Bond Department are systematically "followed through", and the owner is duly informed of routine or special matters pertaining in any way to them.

An exceptionally complete Financial Library and a well equipped Statistical Department are operated in connection with the Bond Department, and their facilities are always available to its customers.

Private wires, affording direct communication at all times with the New York financial markets, are maintained by this company.

We shall be pleased to send you, upon request, our Investment Recommendations, just issued. Please address Department O.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON

Member of the Federal Reserve System

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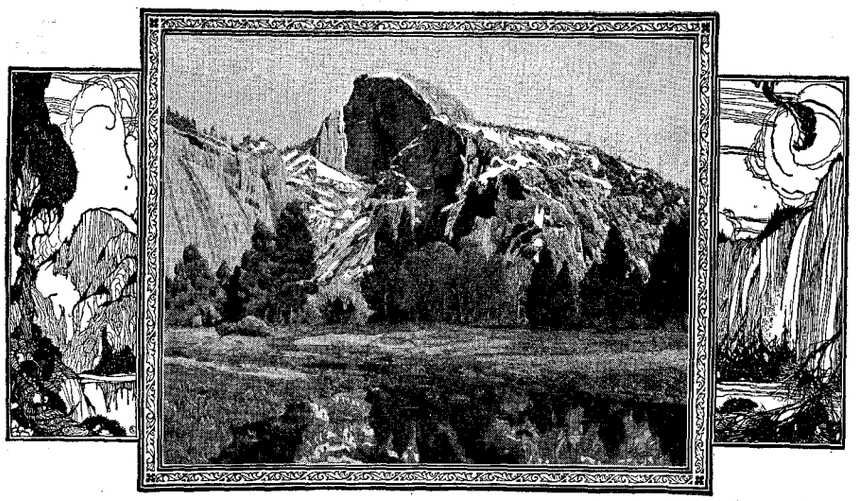

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The National Parks of the nation are the wonderlands of the world. This year, more than ever before, the National Parks will appeal to nature lovers the world over. The Government and railroads are co-operating to make it possible for more Americans to view the glories of their own country.

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are also co-operating by supplying travelers with safe and suitable travel funds.

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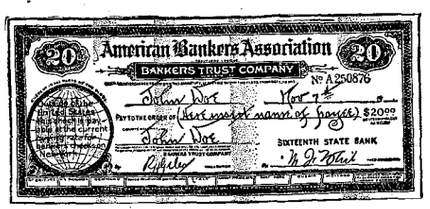

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
New York City

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(*Continued*)

certain return each year and the repayment of your principal upon maturity. What is more, if prevailing conditions are such that money rates are high and bond prices are therefore low, you are fortunate if you are able to buy at such a time. In other words, if money is worth six and one-half per cent, probably you can buy bonds to yield six and one-half per cent. If a year or two later money is worth only five per cent, bonds probably will yield only five per cent. One hundred thousand dollars invested at 6½ per cent means $6,500 a year; at 5 per cent it is $1,500 less. Bonds at present do not yield as much as they did a year ago, but from the action of the bond market it looks as if many people think they yield more now than they will later on and they are hurrying to buy.

There has been an enormous demand for Liberty Bonds recently, and one issue is selling more than five points above its low quotation, and on a thousand-dollar bond this means a profit of over fifty dollars, in addition to the high return. In varying degree the same thing holds true of all high-grade bonds. The demand for them is increasing, their prices have been steadily ascending and their yields growing less. But, it seems to us, there are still great opportunities for the discriminating purchaser. Abnormal conditions have brought about unusual opportunities, but as these conditions disappear the opportunities are also disappearing.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Please give me some information concerning the new issue of 7 per cent notes of the Argentine Republic.

A. This issue consists of $50,000,000 of two-year 7 per cent treasury gold notes, dated October 1, 1921, and due October 1, 1923. Principal and interest are payable in United States gold dollars in New York. They are a direct obligation of the Argentine Government, whose funded debt is approximately $533,000,000, or about $63 per capita. Argentina leads all South American countries in the volume of foreign trade, the Republic has an area of approximately 1,100,000 square miles, and the national wealth is calculated at more than $13,800,000,000. These notes were issued at 99⅝ and interest to yield over 7.20 per cent.

A Safe Load to Pull

Many investors make a serious mistake in trying to make their money pull too heavy a load—earn too much. There is a distinct limit to what money can safely be expected to earn. Our 7% First Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Bonds are safe and desirable investments. 38 years' experience. Send for offerings and descriptive pamphlet "S." Ask about our monthly payment plan.

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FROM THE MAIL BAG

(*Continued from page* 233)

Apache Indians who occupy what is known as the Camp McDowell Reservation, in Arizona, was a subject of consideration. The reservation is mostly rugged and mountainous, and the only portion susceptible to successful agriculture is a few hundred acres on the Verde River. To provide sufficient water to supply the needs of this irrigable area would require the construction of a dam in the Verde River, which, upon examination and survey by competent engineers, was considered impracticable, if not prohibitive, because of the excessive cost. It was therefore proposed to allot to these Indians land in the Salt River Reservation, which is near by and under irrigation from the Roosevelt Dam. The Indians were very much opposed to anything that might mean their removal from their reservation, and nothing definite was done until June, 1920, when the then Secretary of the Interior made an order that the entire Camp McDowell Reservation be allotted to the individual Indians in equal areas as to acreage. That they might not be without land susceptible of agriculture, they were also to be allotted five acres each of irrigable land upon the Salt River Reservation as a gratuity. This order of the Secretary was approved by President Wilson, and tentative allotments were made.

These allotments have not been approved. The Indians have always expressed a fear that they might be compelled to remove from their reservation and have been more or less suspicious of any action proposing to give them allotments, and, apparently not being satisfied with the plan to allot them as proposed, brought the matter to the attention of the President, who directed that the whole subject be carefully reviewed and reconsidered with a view of adjusting it in a manner that would be more acceptable to the Indians. A very thorough and full investigation has recently been made, and the case is now being considered, and upon the return of the Secretary of the Interior, who is now absent from Washington, it is thought that a plan will be proposed that will be so generous in its terms that when the Indians understand it they will be entirely satisfied.

Trusting that this communication will appear in The Outlook at an early date, I am, Yours very truly,

CHARLES H. BURKE,
Commissioner.

September 23, 1921.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$7.00 & $8.00 SHOES
SPECIAL SHOES HAND WORKMANSHIP $10.00 STYLISH AND DURABLE SHOES $5.00

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The best known shoes in the world. They are sold in 107 W.L.Douglas stores, direct from the factory to you at only one profit, which guarantees to you the best shoes that can be produced, at the lowest possible cost. W.L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the sole of all shoes before they leave the factory, which is your protection against unreasonable profits

W. L. Douglas $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They combine quality, style, workmanship and wearing qualities equal to other makes selling at higher prices. They are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The prices are the same everywhere; they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. Be careful to see that it has not been changed or mutilated.
If not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Catalog free.

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President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
167 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE OUTLOOK, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCTOBER 1, 1921.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Robert D. Townsend, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE OUTLOOK, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher—The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. Editor—Lyman Abbott, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. Managing Editor—R. D. Townsend, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. Business Managers—The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

2. That the owners are: The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.
Stockholders of The Outlook Company owning 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock:

Lawrence F. Abbott..381 Fourth Ave., New York City	N. T. Pulsifer.....456 Fourth Ave., New York City
Lyman Abbott.....381 Fourth Ave., New York City	Lawson V. Pulsifer....456 Fourth Ave., New York City
W. H. Childs.....17 Battery Place, New York City	Chas. Stillman, C. C. Stillman, E. G. Stillman (Trustees for J. A. Stillman)...55 Wall St., New York City
Travers D. Carman ...381 Fourth Ave., New York City	Chas. Stillman, J. A. Stillman, E. G. Stillman (Trustees for C. C. Stillman)...55 Wall St., New York City
Walter H. Crittenden..309 Broadway, New York City	Chas. Stillman, J. A. Stillman, C. C. Stillman (Trustees for E. G. Stillman)...55 Wall St., New York City
William C. Gregg.....330 Prospect Av. H'kensack, N.J.	Dorothea V. A. Swift..39 Pilgrim Rd., Brookline, Mass.
Frank C. Hoyt.....381 Fourth Ave., New York City	Robert D. Townsend..381 Fourth Ave., New York City
Helen R. Mabie .....Summit, N. J.	
Harold T. Pulsifer ....381 Fourth Ave., New York City	

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) ROBERT D. TOWNSEND, Managing Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1921.

(Signed) J. LYNN EDDY.

[SEAL] Notary Public, Westchester County; New York County Clerk's No. 26; New York County Register's No. 2019; Certificate filed in New York County; Commission expires March 30, 1922.

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Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5–6 in cities and popular resorts, $4–5 in the country

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Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Cairo, The Nile, Jerusalem, Constantinople, Athens.
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SECRETARY, young woman, college gra uate, with knowledge of Spanish. 531, Outloo

VISITING SECRETARY—Young woma experienced, desires part time or hourly e gagement. Knowledge of stenography. Typ writer at home. 522, Outlook.

SECRETARY — Young woman, colle graduate, desires position with responsibili and initiative. References. 526, Outlook.

EDUCATED young woman desires positi in physician's office mornings. Can typewrit 534, Outlook.

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VISITING or managing housekeeper by o of wide experience. 518, Outlook.

LADY alone, with executive ability and be social standing, desires position. Chapero *visiting* housekeeper and care of bachel apartments, assistant to ladies in shop, would travel with lady as companion a friend. References exchanged. 521, Outlook

FOSTER-mother. Refined, capable woma desires position of trust and responsibilit *taking complete charge of gentleman's hon* and children. References. 524, Outlook.

COMPANION desires position accompan ing lady going to California. Reference exchanged. J. Pennock, 1744 F St. N. W Washington, D. C.

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RELIABLE young woman desires positio as *companion or mother's helper.* Protestan Good references. 527, Outlook.

COMPANION—Experienced person gifte in care of aged desires position with elderl lady (not helpless). Best references. 54 Outlook.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTES

THANK you for the opportunity which these contests are giving ommon folk to express themselves," rites a Chicago woman in response to he announcement of The Outlook's ourth prize contest. It appears that in roposing the subject of "The Turning oint" something of almost universal uman interest has been hit upon. Neither the *blasé* East nor the introspec- ive Middle West seems to have any pecial option on turning points in its ves. The first twenty-five letters re- eived in this contest rolled in from no ess than fifteen different States of the nion. At the present count, New York s first, Illinois second, and Pennsyl- ania and Massachusetts are tied for hird in numbers of contest letters re- eived. The contest closes October 21, o there is still time for you to tell the orld what has happened to you at the rossroads.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WILL HAYS has lost no time in oiling up. From a ubscriber in Carmel, California, we ear as follows: "The arrival of The utlook so much earlier in the week han was the rule for so long a time nder the Burleson régime, when it did ot arrive frequently until the week fter publication day, is proof of the re- italizing of the Postal Department. . . Postmaster-General Hays is mak- ng good, as those who know of his great xecutive ability and boundless energy ew he would."

F there is a boy or girl in your family who would like to be riding instead f walking, a letter addressed to the irculation Department of The Outlook t 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, will ring you information as to how a bi- ycle can be earned during spare time.

3-in-One Oil is put up in Handy Oil Cans, because many people find it the most satisfactory way of using oil.

The 3-in-One Handy Oil Can has a screw top that seals tight. It's flat, slipping easily into machine drawer, medicine cabinet or elsewhere. It's non-refillable, preventing all danger of substitution.

3-in-One *The High Quality Household Oil*

is the proper lubricant for all household mechanisms—sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, talking machines, electric fans and vibrators, tools, clocks, locks, bolts.

It penetrates tightest bearings and works out accumulated dirt and grease.

Unusual viscosity keeps it in the bearings, lubricating perfectly. Won't evaporate, become gummy or burn out at high speeds.

At all good stores in 1-oz., 3-oz. and 8-oz. bottles and in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 165 O BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Free Send a postal for generous sample and Dictionary of Uses. Both free.

D875

SITUATIONS WANTED

ompanions and Domestic Helpers

OMPANION-SECRETARY — Refined ng lady, pleasing personality, tactful, de- s position with lady. References. 538, look.

SEFUL companion or housekeeper. Ex- ienced. References. No objection to travel- . Box 208, Thousand Island Park, N. Y.

Teachers and Governesses

UTORS — Two gentlemen, Manhattan idents, twelve years' teaching experience, tutor backward or advanced pupils. mmar or high school subjects. Individual lasses. 465, Outlook.

OVERNESS for backward child. Can take care of child. Experience. 490, Outlook.

UTOR—Music, French, desires position in ily spending winter in California. 529, look.

OLLEGE graduate will give individual ruction in elocution and correction of ech defects; children or adults. New k City. 539, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

OYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The look each week. No investment necessary. ite for selling plan, Carrier Department, Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., w York City.

ISS Guthman, New York shopper, will d things on approval. No samples. Refer- es. 309 West 99th St.

. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, ablished 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. West 22d St., New York.

ANTED — To take child with me to rida seashore home. Will give loving care. mer teacher, also experienced in nursing dietetics. 525, Outlook.

RUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES. Why pay middlemen profits? Buy from factory ect. Send for free catalog. Monarch Trunk tory, Spring Valley, Ill.

DOES DEATH END ALL?" Great mys- ies, wonderful secrets of Bible made clear. ndreds amazed. Copyright book postpaid 50c. H. C. Marlin, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

CONTEST NUMBER FOUR

The Turning Point

WE have all stood at the crossroads. We have all made memorable decisions. To some of us the Turning Point comes early in life. To others it comes late. For the best letters describing the Turning Point in a life we will award:

a first prize of Fifty Dollars
a second prize of Thirty Dollars
a third prize of Twenty Dollars

Was your Turning Point found in school, in college, in business, in marriage, or failure to marry? Was your decision made with the help of teacher, parent, or friend? Or did you go it alone? Did you come upon it after a disaster or a great happiness? Or an accumulation of little things? Do you regret or rejoice in the Turn that you made?

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST

1. Write your name (add a pen name if you like, for publication) and address in the upper left-hand corner of your letter.
2. All letters must be typewritten on one side of the paper only.
3. Limit your letter to 600 words of average length.
4. Your letter, to be eligible, must reach us on or before October 21.
5. We reserve the right to purchase for publication desirable letters not winning prizes.
6. Unavailable letters will not be returned.
7. The staff of The Outlook will be the judges of the contest.

Address all contest letters to

CONTEST EDITOR, THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

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"SINCE 1893-THE STANDARD"

SEND THE COUPON

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:—Tell me the cost of equipping my building with Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips (check whether home, factory, office building, church, school.)

*Give number of outside doors, windows*_____

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

Eng. Dept. 5

BY THE WAY

ARMING post office clerks seems to have had a wholesome effect on the desperadoes who try to live by robbing the mails. In 1920 the Post Office Department lost $6,300,000 through robberies, but in the five months from April 7, when the clerks began carrying pistols and shotguns in mail cars, wagons, and post offices, until September 7, only $88,580 was stolen, it is stated.

The lessened number of post office robberies noted above does not, perhaps, mean that there are fewer criminals in the country. An article in "Collier's" by a former crook says that the criminals are now more dangerous than ever because they have become sober as a result of prohibition. Whether these things be true or not, his statement of the effect of prohibition on the criminals' "hangouts" is significant: "The old hangouts are gone. All up and down New York I look in vain for the latter-day Bucket of Blood, Clancy's, McGovern's, Gallagher's—all those strange, dark, memorable places. . . . The Bowery, that almost fabulous street of the mendicant, the bum, the dope, the mission stiff, the hobo, and the chronic alcoholic, is now almost a memory."

The rents of apartments in fashionable localities in New York City seem, like the apartment houses themselves, to be ever rising higher. An advertisement in a daily paper announces apartments near Central Park for an annual rental of "from $16,500 to $32,000." The cheaper apartment thus announced consists of fourteen rooms, with "four master bedrooms." For $32,000 a year something really good is offered: "Wonderful outlook over the Park. Entire floor, 28 rooms, 6 master's bedrooms, unusual entertaining rooms."

Maud (as reported in the Bismarck "Tribune")—"When we are married I must have three servants." John—"You shall have twenty-three, darling, but not all at the same time."

A hundred thousand barrels of oil seems a big cargo, and one would think it might go a long way in supplying a city's ordinary demands. Yet, so great is the trade in oil, it is stated by "Shipping" that it took a hundred and sixty-five vessels, each one carrying a hundred thousand barrels, to carry the output of crude oil of Tampico, Mexico, to San Francisco during the last few weeks. These "tankers" are mostly owned by Americans and they comprise one-sixth of the entire world's oil fleet, it is said.

A pioneer's story, "The Memoirs of Mary A. Maverick," contains the following amusing incident among many tragic accounts of Indian fights in Texas. A white woman had escaped from captivity among the Comanches, and arrived at a frontier town. At sight of her pitiable condition one of her pioneer hostesses fainted. Mrs. Maverick snatched up a bottle of what she supposed to be cologne and began sprinkling the liquid on the prostrate woman's face. She revived instantly and screamed out: "Stop! stop! that is pepper vinegar!" In her haste the good Samaritan had seized the wrong bottle. The sudden recovery of the stricken woman resulted in her being accused of "playing possum," and the incident closed with a hearty laugh.

Among "things unfortunately expressed" the following from the London "Pickup" deserves a place:

Lady Customer—"Dear me! I have left my pocketbook at home." Clerk—"That's all right, madame; you can pay next time you come in." Lady—"But suppose I should get run over and killed?" Clerk—"Oh, well, the loss would only be a trifling one."

"At two and a half years a child 'wants to do it mine own self,'" a village mother writes in a book entitled "Successful Family Life." So this mother, with some overseeing on her part, lets her three children care for and amuse themselves. "For the little ones a pan of sand with spoons and tin dishes keeps them amused for hours while I work. As soon as they were big enough to help I let them dust, make beds, wipe dishes, set and clear the table. They liked this. A cart, a ladder, a smooth board as a slide, and a sand pile will do more for children than expensive store toys. I find there is magic in the word 'together.' My little girl makes muffins or a simple pudding and shows delight in having prepared something good for the whole family. The three children voluntarily worked for three days in clearing up a room for the painter. Had they not helped in this way, they could not, I am sure, have felt such pleasure as they did in the room when finished."

"And now the lower animals are to be 'adjusted,'" says the "Journal" of the American Medical Association in an editorial on "Veterinary Chiropractic." "One enthusiastic Georgia chiropractor," it goes on, "relates that when he 'was adjusting Henry Vinson's son for an inco-ordination causing pneumonia' that 'Mr. Vinson says, "Doc, I have a mule that is down in the back and can't get up and wish you would come out and see if you can do something for him."' The versatile chiropractor looked over his new patient and 'adjusted the mule between the hip bones.' The mule recovered," says the "Journal," adding sarcastically—"presumably slowly enough to allow the adjuster to escape."

In a cemetery in Waverly, Ohio, a reader says he recently saw the following inscription on the tombstone of a scissors-grinder:

When your razor is dull,
And you need a shave,
Think of the man,
Who lays in this grave;
There was a time when it might have
been whet,
You were afeared of a dime and now
it's too late.

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